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AND THE VALLEY ECHO

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Current Events Interpreted

"One Nation Indivisible"

To most Californians it probably means nothing that France is this week preparing to unveil a memorial commemorating the 300th anniversary of the birth of Pere Marquette. And yet, had it not been for that intrepid explorer, California might still be a Mexican province, or possibly a Russian empire in the New World. Marquette it was, along with La Salle and Joliet, whose achievements brought the Valley of the Mississippi under France's dominion in the seventeenth century. And it was Napoleon's sale of this territory to the United States at the beginning of the nineteenth century, that permitted the nation's great expansion westward, destined eventually to reach the Pacific. To France, Marquette is one of the illustrious sons who won an empire that waned. But America, and particularly California, also might well honor him, as a symbol of the destiny that has made this one nation, spanning from coast to coast.

They're At It Again

As congress this week tackles the President's new wages and hours recommendations, the extremists are at it again. They urge that business be given no voice in the plan or its enforcement. They want a sharp-toothed, crack-down instrument to bludgeon industry into creating some 4,000,000 jobs through a short work week. To the counsel of saner congressmen (probably the majority) that the plan enlist the cooperation of business, they reply that business has never been motivated in the slightest degree by a desire to improve the lot of employees. Such a view is too obviously wrong to need refutation, of course, but for the disbelievers there's an interesting treatise on the record, written recently by an employee. It won a prize in an essay contest in the magazine of the widely-read author and economist, B. C. Forbes, on the subject, "Why I Like to Work for My Company."

A Bludgeon or Cooperation?
In some detail, this employee tells how his firm in 1931 adopted (as did most business eventually) a "share-the-work" plan to keep some 3,000 men working who otherwise would have been released in the depths of the depression. He happened to be a Californian, and his company the Standard Oil. But the point is that the "share-the-work" idea was in wide use during the dark years, and had been instituted by employers, voluntarily, for no other reason than to keep as many as possible of their workers out of the breadlines—at some sacrifice of efficiency and profits. Which is proof, if one needs it, that workers' welfare does count with some employers. Any wage-hour plan, to succeed, must enlist the help of this attitude. You can't build peace, stability, and security with a bludgeon. You can build these things with the true trowel of all human success—cooperation.

Chasing Shadows

Those scientists whose business it is to chase shadows are on the go again this week. They are setting up camp on some remote islands of the South Pacific, where the coming eclipse of the sun will throw the moon's shadow most concentratedly. The phenomenon is to happen June 8, and it will be the longest eclipse of modern times, lasting seven and a half minutes at the point of totality. The prolonged duration is due to the fact that the moon will be at its minimum distance from the earth, and the earth at its maximum distance from the sun. It is hoped that the shadow-chasing scientists will have better luck than they did with last year's eclipse. They went then to far Siberia, eleven foreign astronomical expeditions in all, and after months of preparation were all set with their cameras and other paraphernalia with which they hoped to find new spectrum lines on the solar corona and such. What happened? Well, it rained in Siberia on the day of the eclipse.

Josephine Gray Noble Grand of Local Rebekahs

Tuesday night at the Odd Fellows hall the Ada Rebekah held a regular meeting. Lillian Hendricks from the Gilroy Orphans Home was honored and entertained. Miss Hendricks is graduating from the Gilroy high school this year and is being sponsored by the local Rebekah lodge. Elfrieda Anderson, for the lodge, presented the young lady two lovely suit cases in an appropriate ceremony. She was also given a miscellaneous shower. The gifts were presented in a decorated "dream boat." Following the presentations Miss Hendricks favored the lodge with two piano solos.

An election of officers was also held at this time with Josephine Gray elected noble grand; Myrtle Scott, vice grand; Lillian Ohlen, recording secretary; Wilma Lea, financial secretary; Lois Bachman, treasurer. Installation of the officers will be held later.

Refreshments were served in the banquet room which was beautifully decorated in pink and green the lodge official colors.

Among the distinguished guests present were Charles Snyder, a past grand master; Mrs. Fowler from the Saratoga Home; Mrs. Williams, of the Gilroy Home and Mr. Turner, a trustee of the Gilroy Home.

The committee in charge of the evening was Lillian Ohlen, chairman; Catherine Jones, Theresa Brydon and Lillian Frazer.

Grammar P. T. A. Favors New School

The executive board of the Campbell Union Grammar school P. T. A., in special meeting called June 1, passed the following resolution:

Whereas, the present unit of the Campbell high school is inadequate to house the large number of pupils receiving education, necessitating the continued use of the old building, which was condemned 10 years ago and is both unsafe and unsanitary and which use makes it necessary to cross a busy highway between classes creating an acute traffic hazard, they wish to be placed on record as in favor of the bond issue to finance enlarging the present unit, to be voted upon June 4 by the local school district.

Condition of Harry Smith Is Critical

Harry C. Smith, who was brought home from Lane Stanford hospital last Thursday, is not improving as hoped for under treatment. His condition is very critical, despite the fact he is putting up a most gallant fight.

BORN, A DAUGHTER

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Murdock, Saturday, May 29, at San Jose hospital, a girl, Sharon Arlene weighing six and a half pounds.

TO BE HOME FRIDAY

Miss Helen Stray will return to her home Friday to recuperate from a recent appendicitis operation performed at the San Jose hospital.

—there were clouds and the scientists saw nothing!

Another Dillinger

And now we are told that America has another Dillinger gang to contend with. The mob leader of a Middle West band of outlaws whom the G-men this week are seeking in an intensive manhunt, has boasted that he intends to out-Dillinger Dillinger. He has begun in the traditional fashion. His gang has robbed several banks, shot several officers, and has used the territory of the Indiana backlands as a hideaway. No matter how efficient our G-men, there will always be fools who think they can beat the game. Quite likely this new desperado, one Alfred Brady, will out-Dillinger Dillinger, alright and end up the same way—on a cold marble slab.

Back o' the Flats

By Percy Crosby



PURPOSES AND AIMS OF P. T. A. PUBLISHED IN THREE PAPERS, DATED NOV. 5th, 7th, and 8th, 1936

By MRS. M. H. FARNHAM

Publicity Chairman, C. U. H. S. P. T. A.

For the information of the voting public in the Campbell Union High School district, the Parent Teacher association of the high school was organized last October for the express purpose of working for the completion of the much-needed high school units. The first announcement of this effort was made public in the columns of the San Jose papers as well as the Campbell Press. Resolutions expressing the desire for the completion of the units was published in the Mercury Nov. 8, 1936; The Evening News, Nov. 7, 1936, and The Campbell Press Nov. 5, 1936. At the May meeting of the P. T. A. definite plans were launched for the bond issue. Articles appeared in all of the three papers (regularly contacted) explaining just what was being voted upon: respective dates were Mercury Herald, May 12, 18, June 1; Evening News, May 18; The Campbell Press, May 27. Surely, no one who has read the daily or weekly papers could be uninformed of the bond issue, and we regret that some of our neighbors claim to have heard nothing about it.

ERROR IN COST PER UNIT OF A.D.A., PUBLISHED IN S. J. PAPER

This refers to an article on the first page of the second section of the San Jose Mercury Herald for Tuesday morning, June 1, 1937. The article is entitled "School Costs Outlined in Tax Journal." This article states that the cost per unit of A. D. A. (average daily attendance), presumably for the school year 1935-36, for Campbell Union High school is \$249.26. This is evidently somewhat of an error for if Campbell had an average daily attendance of 384 and a cost per unit of \$249.26, the total expenditures per year would have been over \$95,000. The actual expenditures for the year were \$78,451.08. Of this \$18,799.48 was capital outlay used in the construction of the new unit. This leaves a maintenance cost of \$59,651.0. If the average daily attendance was 384, this should be divided into the operating or maintenance cost and would give the cost per unit of A. D. A. as \$155.34 rather than the \$249.26 that is stated in the Mercury.

It is easily possible that other schools may have also had capital outlay charges put in calculated costs per unit of A. D. A. These charges should not be included.

If this is not the case in the other schools of the county, this cost figure will place Campbell second from the bottom of the list in cost of operation, Santa Clara's cost being \$150.03.

These A. D. A. figures evidently included night school attendance, whereas, day school and night school costs should properly be calculated separately.

—LLOYD K. WOOD

Transportation To the Polls

Anyone desiring transportation to the polls Friday, June 4, will please call Campbell 125. Cars will be at their disposal, and voters will be called for and returned to their homes.

Two Campbell Businesses Move

The Reliable Shoe shop, owned and operated by A. Turturici and formerly located in the building on the southeast corner of Campbell and Central avenues has been moved to 12 West Campbell avenue next to the Campbell Water company.

John Fortini who operates a barber shop in the same building will move his equipment to the space behind the Ralph Hyde insurance office. Entrance to the barber shop will be on Central avenue.

The building occupied by the two businesses will be torn down and according to information received, a service station will be erected on that corner.

Attend Gyro Club Meeting

Mr. and Mrs. Merlin Bohnett were among the members of the Gyro club that spent Saturday, Sunday and Monday at the club meeting in Watsonville. While there they stayed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Bohnett.

Saturday afternoon the ladies had tea at Buckhart's and the men held a business meeting. A dinner and a dance was enjoyed in the evening. Sunday was spent at the Monterey Bay country club. Following breakfast there the remainder of the day was spent playing golf, cards, and swimming. A barbecue was held in the evening.

GRADUATES

Richard Morton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herold W. Morton, graduates this week from the University of Santa Clara, with the B. A. He will probably go on to secure his law degree at the same university.

FROM PASO ROBLES

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Cookson and children of Paso Robles visited the Doctor Merrill's Saturday and Sunday. Monday was spent in San Francisco viewing the Golden Gate bridge and enjoying the fiesta.

Woman's Club Annual Picnic Monday, June 7

The Campbell Country Woman's club will hold its annual picnic Monday, June 7 at the home of Mrs. A. W. Wellington on Masey road. Members of the club wishing transportation to the picnic should be at the community hall at 12:45. For the luncheon, members should bring one dish for the table and table service for themselves.

Following the luncheon a business meeting will be held and the new program for next year will be distributed by Mrs. F. B. Peake.

A musical program will be presented by the members of the high school glee club under the direction of C. P. Klassen.

The committee in charge of the picnic is Mrs. E. Russell Kennedy, chairman; Mrs. Milton S. Robertson, Mrs. Ross C. Trowbridge, Mrs. M. J. Palmer and Mrs. W. W. Sibley.

This is the last meeting of the 1936-1937 season. The club will resume activities on September 20.

Western Garb to Feature at Gilroy

It will be "unlawful" for any Gilroyan to be caught on the public streets after Friday June 4 unless attired in western garb, and it will be especially essential that they wear a big cowboy hat and neckerchief. This was the ultimatum handed down by Mayor S. D. Heck when he proclaimed this day as Big Hat day in connection with the eighth annual Gilroy Roundup and Gymkhana to be held on June 19 and 20.

A specially built "hoosegow" has been constructed and will be installed in front of the city hall where all culprits not wearing the essential western garb will be incarcerated, after which they will be tried by Justice of the Peace Leon Thomas and if found guilty will be fined.

It is felt that the Gymkhana Kangaroo court will be kept busy for two or three days rounding up the Gilroy citizens who fail to comply with the new ordinance, but after the first two or three days following big hat day, it is expected that all Gilroyans will be attired in their regulation 15 gallon hat and their gaily colored neckerchiefs.

Tennis Team Beats Gilroy

By Don Martin

Campbell high's ace tennis team went out Wednesday and defeated another Santa Clara Valley Athletic League school. The matches against Gilroy wound up a successful season in which the local boys took second place in the league.

Playing first singles, Stuart Wellington again won for Campbell. The set scores were 6-1 and 6-1. Warren Peters was at second singles and he also took his match although he lost the first set 6-4. Peters won the other two sets 6-0 and 6-2. Tom Bohnett played two fast sets at third singles and won both, 6-4 and 6-2.

Glen Du Bois and Milton Bachman, playing first doubles, won their sets 6-1 and 6-0. Jack Leverson and Bill Robertson at second doubles, won 6-1 and 6-4.

Miss Wood to Present Pupils

A musicale will be presented by the pupils of Katherine Allegra Wood Saturday night, June 5, at 8 o'clock in the Community hall.

Participating in the affair will be Georgine Lloyd, Patricia Potter, Dorothy Arnold, Dolores Smith, Barbara Knighton, Rex Jeffers, Carolyn Andersen, Florence Barbano, Francis Smith, Lois Worden, Roberta Field, Elizabeth Ann Wight Carl Field, Jr., Eleanor Mitchell, Marilyn Anderson, Dorothy Enhall, Edith Marie Morley, Marilyn Toy, Virginia Worden, Daryl Farnum, Bertie Lee Farnum, Aiko Ogata, Elaine Jeffers, Jewell and Jeannette Abott, Betty Bunda and Betty York.

Current Events

IN REVIEW

by Edward W. Pickard

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Social Security Act Is Declared Valid

THE social security act, which President Roosevelt considers the soul of the New Deal, is constitutional, in the opinion of a majority of the Supreme court. The unemployment insurance provisions of the law were upheld by five of the justices, Van Devanter, Butler, McReynolds and Sutherland dissenting. The old age pension provisions were declared constitutional by all the justices except Sutherland and Van Devanter.



Justice Cardozo

Justice Cardozo wrote the two majority opinions, and, as it chanced, delivered them on his sixty-seventh birthday. Administration leaders declared they completely justified the President's broad interpretation of the general welfare clause of the Constitution and his policy of extending federal power, and it would seem that this is true. Justice Cardozo's opinion on the unemployment insurance said:

"It is too late today for the argument to be heard with tolerance that in a crisis so extreme the use of moneys of the nation to relieve the unemployed and their dependents is a use for any purpose narrower than the promotion of general welfare."

"At times taxpayers have contended that the congress is without power to lay an excise on the enjoyment of a privilege created by state law. The contention has been put aside as baseless."

"The power to tax the activities and relations that constitute a calling considered as a unit is the power to tax any of them."

Concerning the old age pension provisions he said the scheme of benefits created by them is not in contravention to the limitations of the tenth amendment, and: "Nor is the concept of the general welfare static. Needs that were narrow or parochial a century ago may be interwoven in our day with the well-being of the nation. What is critical or urgent changes with the times."

In another 5 to 4 decision the court upheld the Alabama state unemployment insurance act, declaring the relief of unemployment a valid state function.

Yet another opinion was handed down by five of the justices, upholding Wisconsin's law prohibiting injunctions against peaceful picketing in labor disputes.

The general view of neutrals in Washington was that the day's opinions effectually put an end to the chances of passage of the President's bill to enlarge the Supreme court.

Wage and Hour Measure Offered in Congress

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT in a special message asked congress to enact a new law for the benefit of workers in interstate industries, regulating the hours of work, the wages and the employment of children. Immediately after it was read, Chairman Hugo L. Black of the senate labor committee and Chairman William R. Connery of the house labor committee introduced identical bills designed to carry out the proposals of the President. The measure had been agreed upon in conferences at the White House and was promptly referred to committees with prospect of quick action. It had been approved by John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., but since laws setting minimum wages for men have always been opposed by leaders of the American Federation of Labor, it was considered probable that organization would not like the bill.

The twin bills originally had proposed a forty hour maximum week and a 40 cents an hour minimum wage. But, at the last moment, these limits were eliminated and spaces in the measures left blank for congress to fill.

By its main provisions the measure will:

Apply to all strictly interstate industries, thus excluding such enterprises as the service trades, hotel business and other purely intrastate fields.

Establish a five-man administrative board.

Supplement the administrative board by advisory boards in industries where thought necessary.

Provide that the work week cannot be reduced below 35 hours in any industry but that employers in certain businesses affected by seasonal variations may work their labor more than 40 hours, paying time and a half for overtime.

Establish \$1,200 a year as the wage above which a board regulating wages and hours would have no control; set 80 cents an hour—or double time—as the largest minimum wage.

Provide a series of gradations in apprenticeships.

Prohibit industrial homework, a new feature.

Exclude employers of less than 15 workers from the bill's provisions.

Bar from transportation or sale in interstate commerce goods manufactured in violation of these standards or by workers less than sixteen years old.

John D. Rockefeller, Sr., Dies in His Florida Home

"I AM very tired," said John D. Rockefeller, Sr., to his secretary as he sat in the garden of his Florida winter home at Ormond Beach. Then he went to bed, soon fell into a coma, and a few hours later passed away, peacefully and painlessly. His wish to live to be one hundred years old was not fulfilled, but he would have been ninety-eight on July 8 next.

John D. Rockefeller, Sr.

Thus died the man who, starting with a \$4.50 a week job, fought his way to the very top of the financial world, created the vast Standard Oil trust and built up one of the biggest private fortunes ever recorded. At the age of twenty-six he was beginning to be prominent in the then young petroleum industry, and in 1870 was formed the Standard Oil company which, by methods that were considered ruthless, gained control of three-fourths of the country's oil output. For 40 years Rockefeller and his associates were bitterly attacked through the courts and in every other way possible, and finally, in 1902, the Standard Oil trust was dissolved into its component parts. But its business went on and the Rockefeller millions continued to increase until the family fortune was estimated at about two and a half billions. At the height of his career John D.'s income was between 50 and 90 million dollars.

Disturbed by ill health, John D. retired from active business in 1911. Some time before that he had switched from accumulating wealth to giving it away. The giving was done systematically, and representatives of the family interests estimate that his own benefactions between the years 1885 and 1934, both inclusive, totaled \$530,853,632. At the top of the long list of gifts are the Rockefeller Foundation, which received \$182,851,480, and the General Education board, which was given \$129,209,167. For years the University of Chicago was a pet of his, and he gave it in all \$78,448,407. Numerous educational and religious institutions and organizations were given large sums, and in times of great disasters Mr. Rockefeller donated generously to the relief funds.

Mr. Rockefeller's body was taken from Ormond Beach to his estate at Pocantico Hills, Tarrytown, N. Y., and there the funeral rites were conducted by Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick of New York city. Next day the oil king was laid to rest in Lake View cemetery, Cleveland, beside his wife who died 22 years ago.

Only two of Mr. Rockefeller's children survive him. They are John D. Rockefeller, Jr., head of the business since the father retired, and Alta, wife of E. Parmelee Prentice. There are eight grandsons and five granddaughters.

Third Son Born to the Lindberghs

COL. CHARLES A. LINDBERGH telephoned to the American embassy that a third son had been born to Mrs. Lindbergh on May 12, coronation day. The news had been kept secret for nearly two weeks. Mrs. Dwight Morrow wrote to relatives in Cleveland that her daughter and the infant were both "doing nicely."

Russia Will Have Air Base Close to North Pole

SOVIET Russia is planning to establish regular airplane connection with the United States by way of the Arctic ocean, and in pursuance of the plan is building an air base on the ice within a few miles of the North pole. Four scientists have been landed there from a plane which first flew over the pole, and they will remain on the ice for a year, keeping in connection with the world by a powerful radio. They have named the floating ice field "Comrade Stalin's Land." The contemplated air route will be from Moscow to San Francisco.

Though Admiral Peary presumably planted the United States flag at the North pole, neither this nor any other nation has claimed sovereignty over the region.

Justice Van Devanter Quits the Supreme Court

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE WILLIS VAN DEVANTER notified President Roosevelt that he would retire from the Supreme court bench immediately after the summer adjournment of the court on June 1, and there were rumors in Washington that his example would be followed by Chief Justice Hughes and associate Justices Sutherland and Brandeis when the contest over the President's court enlargement program is settled.



Senator Robinson

Speculation as to Justice Van Devanter's successor began at once and it was generally agreed that Joseph Robinson, Democratic leader of the senate, had the best chance for the appointment. It was believed he had been promised the place at the first opportunity some time ago, and his many friends in both parties were quick to extend their best wishes. Of course there was talk of his ineligibility because of the recently enacted statute permitting Supreme court justices to retire on full pay for life. The Constitution provides that "no senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time." But several authorities declared this would not apply in the present case.

President Roosevelt was reported to be desirous of being relieved from his promise to name Robinson, who is sixty-five years old and also in reality a conservative. But the senator's Democratic friends in congress were said to have let it be known that if he were not given the place they certainly would defeat the President's court enlargement bill.

Paris Exposition Opened by President Lebrun

WITH considerable ceremony the Paris exposition of 1937 was opened to the public, more than three weeks late because of labor troubles. President Albert Lebrun led a long procession of government members, diplomats of all nations and distinguished guests on a tour of the grounds, which lie along the Seine.

The fair was said to be about 80 per cent complete on the opening day, but many of the buildings were still in process of erection. These included the pavilions of the United States and Great Britain. France expects many hundreds of thousands of visitors during the summer, and those fortunate enough to go there will see a wonderful display of the science, industries and art of nearly all nations.

Windsor-Warfield Wedding Takes Place June 3

WALLIS WARFIELD will become the duchess of Windsor when she is married to Edward, the duke, on June 3 at the Chateau de Candé, near

Monts, France. But whether she will be "her royal highness" is at this writing still a disputed question. Edward, through his American friend Herman L. Rogers, has virtually told the world that she will, the New Yorker saying to correspondents: "I think she automatically would be called that." It was taken for granted that Mr. Rogers would not have said that without the approval of the duke.

This widens the breach between Edward on one side and the British cabinet and Anglican churchmen on the other. The duke's friends assert that Prime Minister Baldwin and his associates have broken a pre-abdication promise concerning the marriage.

That summary indicates the complexity of the general problem to be dealt with in the current legislation but the picture omits a most important unit in the industry. I refer again to those plants who must refine the sugar and must make it ready for home use or other consumption.

Summer Welles Is Made Undersecretary of State

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT sent to the senate a number of State department appointments. Assistant Secretary of State Summer Welles was nominated for the post of undersecretary of state. Assistant Secretary R. Walton Moore, who vied with Welles for the post of undersecretary, was nominated for the newly created office of counselor of the Department of State.

John Cudahy, former ambassador to Poland, was nominated as minister to the Irish Free State; Alvin Mansfield Owsley of Texas as minister to Norway, and Edwin L. Neville of Ohio as minister to Siam.

Gotham Fair Appropriation Vetoed by President

NEW YORK asked and obtained from congress an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for its world's fair, with the provision that the money was to be spent by the fair commission. But President Roosevelt vetoed the measure; and in his message he rebuked congress for "an unconstitutional invasion of the province of the executive" in setting up a commission to direct the expenditure.

When the message was read in the house the Republicans roared with laughter and the Democrats, or some of them, raged.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted By WILLIAM BRUCKART
NATIONAL PRESS BLDG. WASHINGTON, D. C.



Washington.—I have frequently mentioned in these columns the problems that have confronted and continue to confront the commerce and industry of the United States. However one may regard the ethics of the business interests of the nation, I think everyone must admit that business has its problems that are just as serious as the job of earning a living is to you or me. This has been especially true during the period of the depression and it is equally true at this stage of economic recovery.

Business, moreover, is affected to a greater extent than you or me by any governmental policy that is pursued or any legislation that is enacted by congress or by state legislative bodies. In consequence, it seems to be a fair statement to say that business lives by the will and the whim of the elected representatives whether those representatives be local, state or national.

Those observations should demonstrate fully the importance of one piece of legislation now pending in congress. I refer to the so called permanent sugar bill. Seldom in history, I believe, has a single unit of industry found itself in a position where it is so utterly dependent upon federal policy for its existence as is the case now with those eighteen or twenty plants that refine about seventy-five per cent of all the sugar we use on our tables and otherwise in this nation.

The situation, succinctly, is that President Roosevelt has recommended to congress that it adopt legislation of a permanent character "to protect the interest of each group concerned," and assure meanwhile that the interest of the consumer shall have due consideration. Pursuant to the President's proposal of March 1, last, the house committee on agriculture is working out a piece of legislation which seeks to reconcile the differences of all the various interests and make thereby a permanent policy which this country may follow as regards sugar.

It must be remembered that the United States imports something like seventy-eight per cent of all the sugar it consumes. The other twenty-two per cent is produced by our sugar beet and sugar cane farmers—a consequential industry worthy of protection from its government but still quite unable to satisfy demands for the commodity. Some of the sugar we import comes from Puerto Rico; some comes from Hawaii; some from the Philippines, but the bulk comes from Cuba.

Since Puerto Rico and Hawaii are insular territories of our nation, they must receive consideration as an integral part of our nation. The Philippines are no longer a possession and yet there is something of a fatherly interest, or should be, on our part. With reference to Cuba, the United States long has attempted to help the islands economically and politically in order to insure the independence which our nation helped them to establish.

So it is seen that we have in the sugar problem questions involving (1) a home industry; (2) an industry in an insular possession; (3) an industry in a nation newly born and which we are trying to lead into a position of complete independence and solvency, and (4) the maintenance of our chief source of sugar supply in a nation for which our government yet feels somewhat responsible.

That summary indicates the complexity of the general problem to be dealt with in the current legislation but the picture omits a most important unit in the industry. I refer again to those plants who must refine the sugar and must make it ready for home use or other consumption.

To make the picture complete, it ought to be recalled that for several years we have had a temporary law which fixed the amount of sugar that could be imported. It was managed through what is called a quota system; that is, the law provided authority for the secretary of agriculture to prescribe how much sugar could come in from each of the regions that I have described. This had the effect of stabilizing sugar prices and guaranteeing to the cane and beet growers of the United States a dependable market. But it had another effect which was shown by the operation of the law, an effect not so painfully evident when the law was enacted. This effect was to encourage the refining of sugar in the areas outside of the United States where the bulk of it was grown. In consequence of that, our own sugar refiners began to suffer and they continued to suffer because refiners operating in Cuba or Hawaii, to mention two examples, were able to employ labor that cost about one-fourth as much as the standard of wages paid in this country. The

natural result was that our own workers were thrown out of jobs and the refining industry was running at barely two-thirds of its capacity.

To show by figures what has happened: Imports of sugar, ready for table use came from Cuba to the amount of about one thousand tons in 1925. In 1933, more than five hundred thousand tons of refined sugar was imported. It has grown some since and for every ton imported, naturally the refining plants of this country have had their volume reduced.

The President wants legislation that is fair to all interests but it seems that some of those interests are desirous of using cheap foreign

labor in preference to American labor and they are fighting the President's bill. It is too early to forecast what is going to happen but there is every evidence that American owned sugar companies in some of these foreign areas are doing their utmost to kill the legislation which would substantially reduce the importations of this refined sugar.

Now there is a question of foreign policy that is involved and that part of the situation in congress concerns the State department. The home industry, of course, concerns the Department of Agriculture but there is the Department of the Interior also to be considered because of the insular territories over which it has supervision. On the surface, it is made to appear that the secretaries of these three executive departments are at loggerheads over what shall be done and as far as I can see none of the three is paying much attention to protection of the refining people who have been caught between the upper and nether millstones. My conversations with members of the house committee who have studied the problem backward and forward convinces me that congress had better for once do its own reasoning and pay less attention to the three cabinet members, each of whom is seeking to push forward the interests of his own department.

The whole situation can be summed up in one statement; if congress wants to preserve the sugar refining industry in this country (an industry that is more than two hundred years old) it can do so by providing a low limitation on the amount of refined sugar that can be imported and it can protect the cane and beet growers of the United States by establishing a quota of imports of both raw and refined sugar small enough to permit the home market to absorb the complete output of the American cane and beet growers.

I reach that conclusion because I am an American who believes in a self-sufficiency of American industry as far as it is possible to go. I take the position further because no other leading country in the world fails to protect its home industry in the handling of sugar.

Nearly everyone has realized lately that prices are climbing at an alarming rate. This has gone on over a period of about two years and there is nothing on the horizon to indicate that the top has been reached or that prices are becoming stabilized. You and I feel it, of course, directly in what we pay for the things we buy—shoes or clothing, food, furniture, and essentials for the household.

The situation is a bit disturbing for several reasons. For one thing, if prices continue to skyrocket, sooner or later we are going to be confronted with another condition like that of 1929 and no one can doubt that if prices get too high, a tailspin will follow. If there is another tailspin like that of 1929, I am afraid that this nation as such is likely to go to pieces.

Numerous factors are at work to cause the price increases. New Deal policies were formulated, first of all, with the idea of raising prices to bring us out of the depression. President Roosevelt contended it had to be that way.

His program to force prices higher has been eminently successful. In fact, it has been too successful and in that lies one of the grave dangers. Effective means of control are lacking and there is every possibility that the upward movement may reach the stage where it will fall of its own weight.

Another cause of the price inflation has been the labor movement. Throughout the nation, organized labor has been demanding higher and higher wages. I think there can be no doubt but that labor is entitled to higher wages than obtained during the depression. But in many cases, according to government records, the demands of organized labor have been so great as to constitute a burden on industry which it cannot carry.

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CALIFORNIA

News of the Week

Robbers Take Postoffice Safe
Stockton.—Safe robbers chopped their way through the wall of a sub-postoffice here and carried away a 300-pound safe containing about \$500 in cash, stamps and money orders.

Surprise Valley To Have Bank
Cedarville.—Residents of Surprise Valley are soon to have a bank. Heath Stanley, local postmaster, is constructing a building which will be leased to the Bank of America. It is to be completed in forty-five days.

Degrees Given 2248 At U. C.
Berkeley.—A total of 3407 certificates, largest number in the history of the university, were awarded at graduation ceremonies for 2248 seniors at the University of California. It was estimated 15,000 spectators witnessed the exercises in Memorial Stadium.

Native Sons Elect Santa Monica
Sonoma.—Eldred L. Meyer of Santa Monica was elected Grand President of the Native Sons of the Golden West at the organization's sixteenth annual Grand Parlor meeting. San Jose was selected for the 1938 parlor meeting, and Vallejo for the 1938 Admission Day gathering. The 1937 Admission Day meeting was awarded to Santa Monica.

Southland Students Win State Award
San Francisco.—Presentation of the Seymour award to Dale Tillery of the Long Beach Polytechnic High School as the outstanding graduate of the year has been announced by the California Scholastic Federation. Second place went to Nickolina Fieovich of the Stockton High School and third place to Paul Elmquist of the Riverside Polytechnic School.

Merriam Vetoes Divorce Bill
Sacramento.—A bill which would have made incompatibility grounds for divorce in California was vetoed by Governor Frank M. Merriam. "Believing that divorce is too easily obtainable even under present statutes and that the proposed addition is entirely undesirable, I am returning Assembly bill 285 without my approval," he said in a message to the lower house.

Bay Bridge Traffic Ranks Third
San Francisco.—In six months of operation, 4,408,692 vehicles crossed the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge and paid \$2,575,500 in tolls, the semi-annual report of Chief Engineer C. H. Purcell revealed. The bay bridge ranked third among the nation's toll crossings in amount of traffic. It was exceeded only by the Holland Tunnel of New York and the Delaware River Bridge of Philadelphia.

Famed Caves Opened To Public
Porterville.—The famous Boyden Caves in Kings River Canyon were opened to the public for the first time June 1. The beautiful limestone canyon has been closed for years to protect it from vandals. Construction of the Kings Canyon Highway makes the area accessible to motorists. A road from Hume Lake will be improved this summer to reach Boole tree, declared the third largest big tree in the Sierra Nevada.

L. A. Woman Heads Librarians
Yosemite.—Mrs. Anne Fraser Leidender of Los Angeles was elected president of the California Librarians Association at the annual convention here. Miss Joyce Backus of San Jose was chosen delegate to the American Library Association Council in New York City in June. Other officers elected include Miss Ida M. Reagan, Oroville, first vice-president; Miss Mary Boynton, Beverly Hills, second vice-president; and Mrs. Hazel Gibson Leeper, Santa Monica, secretary-treasurer.

Rockefeller Aided State Park
San Francisco.—Although he never paid a visit here, the late John D. Rockefeller, Sr., manifested his philanthropy in northern California to the extent of \$1,000,000. In 1931 Rockefeller sent a check for \$1,000,000 to enable the State Park Commission to buy 10,000 acres of virgin redwoods for a park in the Bull Creek district of Humboldt County. In the same year he sent a new dime to the Monterey County Fair, where it was placed on exhibition, and was credited with drawing larger crowds than the fair ever had attracted before.

Visalia.—With rehabilitation of juveniles as the objective, a camp is being established at Lebec, Kern County, for delinquent boys from Tulare, Kern, Fresno and Kings Counties. The camp will be supervised by the State Forest Service. Only boys whose offenses do not warrant commitment to a State reformatory will be sent to the camp. Plans call for six months commitment. They will build telephone lines, trails and firebreaks, as well as develop water springs. Two State rangers will be in charge.

BEAUTY'S DAUGHTER



By Kathleen Norris

SYNOPSIS

Victoria Herrendeen, a vivacious little girl, had been too young to feel the shock that came when her father, Keith Herrendeen, lost his fortune. He is a gentle, unobtrusive soul. His wife, Magda, cannot adjust herself to the change. She is a beautiful woman, fond of pleasure and a magnet for men's attention. Magda and Victoria have been down at a summer resort and Keith joins them for the week-end. Magda leaves for a bridge party, accusing herself for being such a "runaway." The Herrendeens return to their small San Francisco apartment. Keith does not approve of Magda's mad social life and they quarrel frequently. Magda receives flowers from a wealthy man from Argentina whom she had met less than a week before. Manners arrives a few hours later. Magda takes Victoria to Nevada to visit a woman friend who has a daughter named Catherine. There she tells her she is going to get a divorce. Victoria soon is in boarding school with her friend Catherine. Magda marries Manners and they spend two years in Argentina. Victoria has studied in Europe and at eighteen she visits her mother when Ferdie rents a beautiful home. Magda is unhappy over Ferdie's drinking and attentions to other women. Vic dislikes him. When her mother and stepfather return to South America, Victoria refuses to go with them. Magda returns and tells Vic she and Ferdie have separated. Meanwhile Keith has remarried. Victoria is now a student nurse. Magda has fallen in love with Lucius Farmer, a married artist. While she and Vic prepare for a trip to Europe, Ferdie takes a suite in their hotel. The night before Magda and Vic are to sail, Magda elopes with Lucius Farmer. While nursing the children of Dr. and Mrs. Keats, Vic meets Dr. Quentin Hardisty, a brilliant physician, which sparks a romance. The party is disrupted Sunday afternoon by the arrival of Marian Pool, a divorced woman. Vic is jealous of Mrs. Pool and a few days later tells Mrs. Keats she is going to Honolulu. In his office, Quentin questions Vic about leaving. He proposes marriage. She accepts him and they are married. Vic and Quentin are idyllically happy in their home. During six years Victoria has four children. The Hardistys first see Serena Morrison, an exotic and striking looking beauty. Quentin appears interested, but they do not meet. Magda gives Vic some advice in how to hold a husband, warning her of sirens who are on the outlook for men.

CHAPTER VII—Continued

"Some men never would," Magda conceded. "But some men are after women—smart women and beautiful women—all the time! The world's full of them now—women who have comfortable big alimonies or settlements, and who are on the loose hunting for someone like Quentin—someone to love!"

"There are lots of men handsomer than Quentin for them to go after," Victoria observed with a laugh.

"But it isn't looks that count, Vic. That hard-faced, deep-voiced, dark-headed square sort of man is—well, I tell you," Mrs. Herrendeen said, shrugging lightly, looking away, "I tell you that if I were ten years younger I'd give that lad of yours a run for his money!"

For once Vicky was not amused; she was secretly affronted by her mother's words. Magda broke the silence.

"Marriage isn't what it used to be, Vic. In the old days if a man wanted to wander there were places he could go that his wife never heard about. Women suspected what was going on, but they were having their ten or a dozen children and feeding chickens and making soap and putting up preserves, and they didn't have much to say. It's different now. The women they can buy are of their own class, and they're not all after presents and trips and alimony. They want love—they've got money! They're after the love part! There's a sex war on, Vic—women don't want one experience, they want twenty, now!"

"Well, I hate the word 'sex,' and I hate so much talk about it, and I hate the idea that it's the most important thing in the world!" Vic presently said, with feeling.

"But it is the most important thing in the world," her mother assured her seriously.

Victoria shook her head, frowning. She fell into thought, and her mother, idling in her favorite fashion on a couch beside the fire, was silent, too. Later that evening Victoria asked Quentin if he thought sex was so important.

"Sex?" he echoed in surprise. Vicky laid a hand on his.

"I don't mean in youth, when flirting is natural and right. But afterward—does it have to go all through life, men tempting women and women tempting men to throw every-

thing else over, decency and home and honor and obligation?"

"Often," the doctor said slowly. "It is that way. They tell me about it," he added.

"How do you mean, 'it is that way'?"

"I mean that a man who really loves his wife and kids, who is perfectly satisfied with his home life—"

"Perfectly satisfied!" The tame phrase affronted her, and she laughed.

"Well, perhaps what I mean is that his new affair has nothing to do with his—his organized life. He meets some woman who appeals to him tremendously—irresistibly—"

"Physically!" Vic put in, scornfully, as he hesitated for a word. He accepted it simply, unsuspiciously.

"Oh, yes, primarily that. Primarily that. She has some trick of using her eyes—some note in her voice—something that sets him on fire just as definitely as if a fuse were lighted."

There was a pause. Victoria was studying his face attentively.

"Yes, but suppose all that," she presently said. "Grant all that! Is he then to tear up his whole life, kick his wife out, deprive his children of their father—"

"It's usually the wife who does that, Vicky."

"A man might expect his wife to forgive him," Vicky said, after thought. "But then how would she know that it mightn't happen again?"

"She wouldn't," Quentin said, mildly, unsmilingly.

"Ha!" Vicky exclaimed, out of deep thought. Quentin laughed.

"It would seem that it takes you by surprise," he observed.

"Well, it does. I've always felt—I've always hoped—that a man liked a woman for other things—her being sweet-tempered, and a good sport, and making him a comfortable home, and loving him—"

She stopped short in her catalogue so much in earnest that tears were near her eyes.

"He does, Vic. A man who has a wife like that is lucky, and he knows it. But that doesn't mean that—oh, well, that the look some woman gives him over her shoulder as she goes out of his office won't—won't stay with him for days."

"Oh, Quentin!" Victoria exclaimed in surprise and dismay. And irresistibly she added, "Does that happen to you?"

"Sometimes!" The doctor admitted, laughing.

"But—there's no sense to it! Look what it leads to. Look at Mother, and so many others—the mess they make of it! In the end—in the end—"

"In the end it's the Vicky's who show them what fools they were," Quentin said, teasingly.

"Quentin, have you—since we were married, I mean—ever had that feeling about any other woman?"

"I'd tell you if I had, would I?"

"I think you would."

"Well, I don't know but that I would! I believe you'd be very understanding about it. You'd pity the sinner and forgive the sin. But a man with five kids, another coming, a new stove to put in, bills unpaid, and an operation at eight tomorrow morning has a swell chance at that sort of thing!" Quentin yawned.

"I'd be afraid of your mother, anyway," he laughed.

CHAPTER VIII

Serena, wife of Spencer Ashley George Morrison, was by birth part English and part Dane; she had been married to this, her third husband, for only a few years, and was in her early thirties when the Morrisons came to California in search of sunshine and health. Not that Serena herself was not glorious in health and strength, and her child, Gita, seven years old, as strong as a little bullock, but her husband had been seriously injured in a hunting accident and would never be whole and well again.

There was a good income somewhere. The little family could afford to choose what place and what climate it preferred. Menlo Park—some eighteen to twenty miles down the peninsula from San Francisco—finally had seemed to be the ideal place, and they had bought the Trace house, right next door to Dr. Quentin Hardisty's big place, in the week when Madeleine Hardisty was a year old.

The Hardistys' old-fashioned place was spacious, plain, comfortable. But the Morrisons' residence was quite new, and lovely in plastered Spanish patios, tiled oddments of sloping roof, oaks, peppers, roses, flagged paths. Little Gita Stewart, Serena's daughter, lonely and curious and bold, had lost no time in

creeping through the evergreen hedge that separated the two gardens, crossing the Hardistys' old tennis court and, skirting the berry patch, threading her way under the oaks and over the lawn, and finally discovering what she later had described to her nurse as the most fascinating family she had ever met: a mother who was fixing the puppy's hurt head with rags and water and medicines, and boys named Kenty and Dicky and Bobs, and girls named Gwen and Sue, and a baby that could walk.

The adult members of the family did not meet so simply. It was at a country-club lunch that Victoria first noticed the straw-haired woman and identified her as the beauty Quentin had noticed more than a year earlier. Everyone was noticing Serena that day and asking about her; it was her first social appearance since the long-ago night at the opera, although she had been in her new house for almost a month.

Quentin and some of the other men had been playing golf since breakfast time; Victoria had come later to the club to carry her husband home for lunch. With Gwen and her two older children she was watching the tennis when she saw Mrs. Morrison for the first time; presently Phyllis Tichnor came up with the newcomer in tow.

"Vic, you know Mrs. Morrison?"

"I don't," Vic said, smiling. "I'm so glad to! I remember seeing Mrs. Morrison at the opera last year, and I think our children know each other."

"Our children?" echoed the beautiful Mrs. Morrison, raising the delicate dark line of her eyebrows. "Isn't your small girl Gita Stewart?"

"You ought to know each other," said Phyllis. "You live right near. Is there a place between you and the Tracy house or aren't you right next door?"

"Oh, of course we are," Serena said slowly, with no change of expression beyond a hint of languid curiosity. "It's your children Gita talks to Amah about?"

"I am not a very formal person. You can't be, when you have six children," Vicky explained, when they were comfortably seated, watching the tennis. "But I do mean to come and see you one of these days!"

"You have six children?" The beautiful voice could not be said to



"You Have Six Children?"

have even a trace of Norse accent, and yet there was a charming little halt in Serena's words now and then, a slight clinging and lingering that marked her as not all English-born.

"She always tells everyone that instantly," Phyllis said.

"I have. And they make it hard for me ever to get away."

"But do come and see me. Except for Phyllis here," Serena said, completely expressionless in voice and face, "I am quite strange in California."

"We were in school in Paris together, Serena and I, but I didn't know they were here until last week!" Phyllis explained.

"If you know Phyllis you know everybody; she's the special minister between Europe and America," Victoria said. "We were in the 'Assumption' in Rome together, too, but we had known each other before that."

"You were at the 'Assumption'?" How I hated it!" Serena said, in her calm, emotionless way.

"Gallo coming to take us driving on Sundays," Phyllis put in, and the three laughed together. Then Phyllis went away, and Victoria could study at her ease the extraordinary beauty of the flower-like face in the clear shadow of the parasol. Exquisite womanhood; those were the two words that Serena suggested.

There was a silence filled with faint distant sounds and the click of balls. The club gardens blazed with flowers; there were stretches of green lawn beneath the trees; the sun shone warmly.

"There, who's that?" Serena suddenly asked, with the first sign of animation in voice and manner that Vicky had seen her.

"Which one?"

"The brown man—the square one, in white. With that other man."

"That's my husband—Dr. Hardisty," Vicky said, pleased at her interest. "Run get him, Gwen—yes, go along, Susan, you can go!"

"Your husband?" Serena asked, not moving her eyes from the distant figures of the men.

"Yes,—Well, trot along with them, Kenty," Vicky said bracingly. "Don't cry because they're ahead of you. Quentin," she added welcomingly, as he came up with the children hanging on his hands, "we're all ready to go—we'll be just in time!"

Quentin and Mrs. Morrison were looking at each other, smiling.

"You'll have to introduce me, Vicky."

"Oh, I do beg your pardon! I always think that everyone knows everyone else. Mrs. Morrison, my husband, Dr. Hardisty. Quentin, do you remember who this is?"

"I do," Quentin said, smiling down at Serena, his white teeth and white clothes in almost startling contrast to the Indian brown of his face and skin. Serena looked up from the lavender shadows of the white parasol that was slowly turning behind her golden braided head.

"You were on your way to China?"

"It was before my husband's accident—yes, we had a wonderful trip!" the woman said, smiling lazily with sea-blue eyes, raising heavy dark gold lashes.

"And they're neighbors," Vicky told him. "They are the people in the Tracy place!"

"Next door?" Quentin's face broke again into his own pleasant smile.

"You remember Gita, Quentin, who plays with the children? Mrs. Morrison is Gita's mother."

"Oh, I thought the name was Stewart?"

"Gita's father is dead," Serena explained it. She continued to look up at Quentin, and Quentin to look down at her. "You've all been such angels to the child," she said.

"She's been horribly lonely all her life, alone with her amah. I brought her amah with her, from China."

Vicky was baffled by the other woman's sleepy manner, by the vague words that seemed to have some meaning beyond their obvious meaning, for Quentin at least, for his face was absolutely radiant as he continued to hold Serena's hand and to look down at her.

"She's had you, hasn't she?" Vicky said sensibly. And she touched Quentin's arm with that wifely signal that says, "The children are ravenous. Let's get home and have lunch!"

Serena was paying no attention to Vicky; she looked only at Quentin.

"I can't be much with my little girl. You see my husband's an invalid," she said, in a child's flat tone.

"Ah, that's too bad!"

"They said he was slated for a brilliant career. But he was thrown from a horse, and dragged, about four months ago. It's his back, and he lost his eye."

There was something extraordinarily incongruous between her unruffled flawless beauty and the terrible thing she said; the white hand, the white skin, the gold hair and innocent blue eyes under the parasol were apparently unaffected.

"Tough luck!" Quentin said. Victoria pressed his arm again.

"Will you come and see him, Dr. Hardisty?"

"I'd like to."

"I wish you would!" Mrs. Morrison said. "We're always there in the late afternoons." The frills of her parasol tumbled slowly as she twirled it.

"Daddy, I'm hun-n-gry!" Kenty shouted. Quentin accompanied his family to the waiting car, after a cordial good-by from them all to the new neighbor. Mildly, as he took his place in the driver's seat, the doctor observed to his wife that he wished that the children would not be rude.

"He's terribly hungry, Daddy, and we're late."

"I know," Quentin said. "I know. But she was telling us of her husband; I don't imagine she often gets to talking of her troubles."

Victoria glanced at his profile in surprise, ready to laugh. But he was quite serious.

"But did you ever know anyone to talk of dreadful—of ghastly things, so calmly? That poor husband of hers—imagine being cut off in the very beginning of your career, blinded."

Quentin, turning into their own, made no comment, and Kenty said animatedly:

"Why din' Gita go to the club, Mummy?"

"She stays with her amah!" Susan supplied.

"You speak of the man's misfortune," Quentin began unexpectedly, at lunch. "I was thinking of hers."

Victoria raised interrogative eyebrows. She had been cutting chicken into tiny pieces on Susan's plate, murmuring to the waitress, murmuring to her mother.

"I was thinking," Quentin expanded it, "that it must be a pretty dull life for her, planted down here in a country house with an invalid and a child!"

"They have our rabbits, too, Dad," Susan contributed animatedly. "They have the two rabbits we gave Gita."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Name Changed

There have been famous Cromwells in English history, but at the restoration the name of Cromwell became odious and many bearers of the name made some change so as to disguise it. Mr. Vincent Crumple, in whose company Nicholas Nickleby acted Romeo, was how one man changed an illustrious name.

Fancy Turns to Exotic Cottons

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



OH, OH, OH! Did you ever see anything in the way of fabric so dazzling to the eye, so daintily designful, so altogether fascinating as the new cotton weaves that are dancing so madly, so merrily, so fashionably into the current style picture?

How perfectly they tune into the costume needs of carefree summer-time activities! It is no wild statement to say that an entire wardrobe can be successfully fashioned of cotton materials that will carry smartly through active sports and morning dress hours, that will answer to the call for voguish afternoon costumes, climaxing the around-the-clock program with evening formals that are just too lovely for words.

Cottons for formal wear? Yes, indeed! The next time you go to a dance or night time society event, count for your own satisfaction, the dresses fashioned of one type of cotton or another. You will see glamorous printed piques, the flattering and filmy cotton voiles so in demand at the present moment, dotted swisses, shadow printed organdies, superfine seersucker sheers and other entrancing cotton weaves too numerous to mention.

Perhaps after all has been said and done it is the amazing cotton prints that are of outstanding style significance. For excitement at high pitch, watch the procession of exotics in cotton that are that authentically oriental and superbly colorful you feel that they must have hailed direct from ports in far Persia, or East India, perhaps Java or China, or from Hungary or some other central-Europe country, or just as likely the print that holds you spellbound may be of South

American origin, for the latter rank high in style prestige this season.

Do these foreign-looking American-made prints make up effectively in dance frocks? Find the answer in the charming dress pictured to the right in the illustration. This sleeveless evening gown with graceful skirt and with halter-type bodice is made of one of the new Hungarian cotton prints which reproduce old-world textiles. The colors are rich and glowing and there is a gypsy flavor about them and the beads and the bracelets worn are in definite keeping with the trend in the summer mode. Needless to say that the colors of the print are fast to both sun and washing.

Take the thought of the perfectly gorgeous new cotton prints and the thought of the stunning new house coats, such as are proving the big sensation in fashion realms, put the two together and the duo-theme is enough to tempt any home-sewing woman into action. Which is exactly what is happening.

She who loves to go nautical will enjoy making up the beach coat to the left in the picture, which may be smartly used later on as an evening coat or as a house coat. The material, patterned with anchors and other seafaring themes, being properly pre-shrunk will not lose its perfect lines or fit from laundering, neither will the colors lose out in tubbing.

A cool competent play outfit of colorful early American print centers the trio. Being dependably pre-shrunk it is able to take its tubbings cheerfully without tendency to lose shape. The shirt and shorts are in one. The skirt whisks on and off at will.

© Western Newspaper Union.

WITH LACE JACKET

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



This lovely lace gown has a matching jacket, which it should have according to all the laws of fashion. The idea of topping each dress with a related cape or jacket runs throughout the entire style program until now it has become a widespread accepted fact. Norman Hartnell, especially prominent for his coronation gowns, designed this very lovely evening ensemble. Both in London and Paris the flair for lace is at a high point of enthusiasm.

Romantic Jewelry

Massive bracelets and clips set with "sentimental stones" such as turquoise, corals, garnets, topazes and seed pearls are going to be worn this season.

SEPARATE BOLERO IN LACE IS SMART

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

One of the many reasons for the great popularity of the becoming bolero is its ability to dress up a costume, or to vary it for you. You have only to slip one on over a simple crepe dress to achieve the effect that is especially attractive this year. Boleros are particularly prominent in starched cotton lace, in pastel shades and white. Several of these, in different colors, will enable you to get different effects with a single frock.

The simple, brief bolero would probably be most practical, for the lace pattern gives a dressy effect in itself, and the tailored pattern of the bolero makes it adaptable to all types of costumes. One very attractive design has short puff sleeves, and wide revers, with the short jacket slightly flared. If you can sew at all, it is the easiest thing to make, of little more than a yard of lace. Such a bolero shows off to best advantage over a dress that is fairly simple, whether it be an afternoon frock, or a gown for evening.

Renaissance of Interest in the "Polka Dot" Theme

There is a renaissance of interest in the polka dot theme. There are enormous plate-sized dots with smaller dots scattered around them, all sprinkled with tiny confetti dots in contrasting colors. There are zig-zag polka dot arrangements, irregular spacings. The classic polka dot takes on a new look in strange and "dizzy" color combinations for sportswear, such as queer reds combined with strong blues. Silk crepes, silk sheers and silk taffetas are favorite grounds for dot patterns, the companion idea often being carried out in a silk crepe with a silk sheer.

Tassels for Accent

Lanvin is successful with a white suit with a swing jacket featuring square box pockets. The armholes are outlined in gay woolen tassels.

STATES HAVE OPPORTUNITY TO SHOW WARES IN HUGE BUILDING AT NEW YORK FAIR

NEW YORK, (Special).—Included in the limited edition book of unusual size and beauty which the New York World's Fair 1939 incorporated has sent to state governors and, through diplomatic channels, to foreign governments, is the following text devoted to:

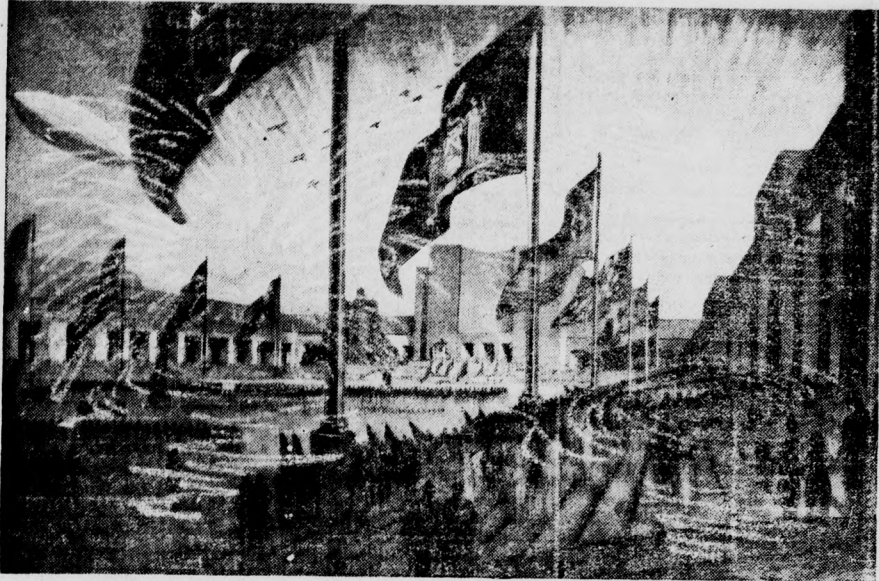
The Sovereign States of the Federal Union

George Washington, in declaring that the public felicity and prosperity of America depend upon the firm union and the unceasing cooperation of the sovereign American States, divined the future. The prosperity and the greatness of these United States have arisen from the free and unimpeded circulation of ideas and products in the world's greatest consumer market.

The Fair gives to each State the appropriate setting and opportunity to announce to the world its unique and indispensable contribution to America's rich and colorful civilization. The Fair contemplates a Hall of States, in the imposing Government group and flanking the structure which the Fair looks to the United States to build, to house the exhibits of the forty-eight States, and the Territories. Those wishing to participate more extensively will, in addition to their exhibits in the Hall of States, either erect their own buildings or obtain space to display their products and attractions in one or more of the exhibit zones.

The State of New York has naturally taken the leadership in the participation of the sovereign States of the Federal Union. Its total appropriations for Fair purposes may exceed \$5,600,000, and the New York State World's Fair Commission, appointed by the Governor, has been active for some time. Other States already are beginning to express enthusiastic interest in participating more extensively than at previous world's fairs.

The many visitors will find a fresh cause for pride and enthusiasm in the revealing exhibits of their respective States. But beyond this, the exhibits will enable the States to make a persuasive presentation to all visitors of what they have to offer to the consumer and to the tourist.



Before the Hall of States, at the New York Fair, a Brigade Might Pass in Review

Candidate for Queen of Gilroy Gymkhana



Miss Katherine Gerlough, daughter of Dr. R. J. Gerlough of Palo Alto, will represent that city in the queen contest held in connection with the 8th Annual Roundup and Gymkhana to be held June 19-20. From the above picture, it would seem that Katherine dislikes photographers and is a little "skittish" regarding her six shooter. We would advise the photographer to duck.

The winner of the queen contest will receive a vacation, with her chaperone at Rancho Carmelo, dude ranch, situated in beautiful Carmel valley.

Baccalaureate Service Sunday

Baccalaureate services for the Campbell Union high school graduating class will be held Sunday evening June 6 in the grammar school auditorium.

The program is as follows:

Selection from "The Messiah," high school orchestra under the direction of A. A. Thielke; America, the Beautiful sung by the audience; "Worthy is the Lamb," community chorus, directed by C. P. Klassen; invocation by Rev. J. H. Bennett; "Beautiful Savior," community chorus; address by Father Ryan; benediction, Rev. Edwin Bowling; "Now the Day is Over," community chorus.

ANDRES TO MOVE

Mr. and Mrs. A. Andres have traded their property on Winchester road for property in Redwood City near the yacht harbor.

Campbell Athletes In League Tourney

By Don Martin

Campbell high school 120 and 130 track teams took several places in the S. C. V. A. L. meet at Santa Clara Friday. Live Oak, Santa Clara, Los Gatos, Mt. View, Gilroy, Fremont and Campbell were the schools participating. Live Oak won the 130 division and Gilroy took the 120 division.

Two places in the 130 meet, the last of the season, went to Campbell. David Farley came in fourth in the 220 yard dash and won the broad jump with 19 feet and four inches. In the 120 meet, which is also the last of the season, Campbell took five places. John Kawachi won the hop, skip and jump at 26 feet and seven and on half inches and came in second in the fifty yard dash. Paul Borg took third place in the pole vault and

OVERNIGHT CAMP

Carl Field took seven Boy Scouts of the Beaver aPTrol to Big Basin Sunday on an over-night camping trip.

VISIT AT SMITHS

Mr. and Mrs. George Smith of Soquel were in Campbell Tuesday night to visit their nephew, Harry C. Smith.

FOOD SALE

A sale of salads, cakes, pies and hot dishes will be held by Group 1 of the Congregational Guild at Field's store this Saturday morning, June 5, starting at 10 o'clock.

Fluent Speakers of French

John Adams and Jefferson were the two most fluent speakers of French in the presidency.

George Kurisaki took fourth place in the same event. Campbell came in second in the relay.

The 110 and unlimited teams will end their seasons with S. C. V. A. L. meet at Los Gatos Friday.

Experience

"It is not always true that we learn by experience," said Hi Ho, the sage of Chinatown. "My neighbor, Hi Hat, is a disagreeable experience that never teaches anybody anything."

Riffs From Berbers

The Riffs are descendants of the Berbers mentioned in Egyptian inscriptions as far back as 1700 B. C.

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THE P.T.A. AND THE NEW SCHOOL

On Friday, June 4, voters will be given an opportunity to vote on the bonds for the completion of our new Union High School building. The total amount of these bonds to be voted upon is \$135,000.00, which together with the Federal grant, which we hope to receive, will total \$242,000.00, making a saving to our district of \$109,000.00.

The children of this community—our children—are certainly deserving of the advantages that will be afforded them on the completion of this new unit.

The old building has been condemned as unsafe. It is an absolute fire hazard—and there is also the traffic hazard to our young people crossing the highway to and from classes—not only between classes, but every physical education period.

About forty years ago the present building was built to house the students. At that time, the attendance was in the neighborhood of not more than fifty pupils—now our enrollment has passed the five hundred mark, which necessitates more room in the classroom as well as on the playgrounds.

A group of mothers appreciating the efforts of our Board to meet the demands of this wonderful educational era organized last fall with the sole purpose of urging them to finish construction of our new Campbell High School building, and formed the Campbell Union High School Parent Teachers Association.

This Association, realizing that money is much cheaper now than it will be in the future, and also taking into consideration the fact that we may get a direct gift from the Federal government, namely, a Federal grant, asked to meet with our Board of Trustees, the request being graciously granted, and we asked them if they would give the Campbell community an opportunity to save taxes by finishing the construction of the new High School now when taxpayers would only have to vote on \$135,000.00 bonds instead of \$242,000.00. This would be a great saving to the taxpayers who constitute the majority of the Parent Teachers Association.

Anyone with the interests of our young people at heart but with a doubt in their minds as to whether or not this building is a necessity, are cordially invited to go through the old building and watch the stream of traffic going to and from classes over the highway. We should also keep in mind the fact that if this new building is not completed we may be compelled to build an underpass which would cost the taxpayers, if not as much, almost as much as it would to erect a new building.

The assessed valuation of agricultural property is 12c per year per \$100, which is a small amount to pay as against serious injuries, permanent disability, possibly death and illness caused by the inconvenience of going to and from classes in the winter rains. One doctor bill would more than pay for the full twenty year's taxes! Which do we value most, parents and friends of these young people, the lives of our future generation or 12c per \$100.00 on assessed valuation of our property?

DO NOT FORGET FRIDAY, JUNE 4—WE MUST ALL PULL TOGETHER FOR OUR FUTURE CITIZENS—VOTE "YES" ON THE BONDS.

C. U. H. S. P. T. A.

—VIOLET R. BOHNETT, Past Pres.

The FARMERS CORNER



by RALPH H. TAYLOR

Executive Secretary
Agricultural Council
of California

Some of the bitter complaints of radical members of the state legislature, during post-mortems on the session just ended, are reminiscent of the classic remark of a father, suffering from parental blindness, who exclaimed, as his son's regiment paraded by: "Every body's out of step but my son, John!"

Out-of-step dissenters, back in their home districts, will undoubtedly seek to excuse their own ineffectiveness by denouncing their fellow lawmakers as "reactionary."

The truth of the matter, however, is that the 1937 legislature, when is convened, promised to be one of the most liberal in the state's history. But liberals went radical and defeated their own cause. It was the old, old story of carrying things to extremes, until the inevitable reaction set in.

The United States Constitution begins, "We, the people. . . ." And in the final analysis, "We, the people" rebel when any group or faction, suddenly elevate to dominance, attempts to ride rough-shod over the rights of the people as a whole.

To that fact—and that fact alone—can be credited the defeat of almost the entire labor program at the 1937 session. Labor never started a session with better prospects nor ended with less. And the sober thoughtful members of labor recognized full well that they owe their defeat, not to the employing class, but to radicals in their own camp who demanded the world with a gold rim around it—and who consequently came away empty-handed!

A satisfactory labor relations program was lost because of labor refusal to be regulated by the same code and the same conditions which it sought to impose on employers.

Shorter hours for truck drivers failed of accomplishment because labor refused to recognize emergency conditions and agree on a compromise proposal. As a result, truck drivers will still continue to work from 12 to 16 hours a day, instead of benefitting by shorter hours.

Virtually all social legislation failed of enactment because it went too far and failed to consider the rights of the taxpayer who fots the bill.

In fairness to the labor leadership at Sacramento, however, it should be pointed out that the more conservative representatives, who were willing to "give and take" and "live and let live," were constantly embarrassed and jammed by the demands of radicals, fighting for command of the labor forces and seeking spectacular victories to aid their cause.

To these radical groups the fact that drastic increases in the costs of workmen's compensation insurance would have boded the farmer's overhead by millions of dollars was of no consequence. Their theory, apparently, was "let the farmer take care of himself; we're paid to take care of labor." And in passing, it should be noted that the farmer did take care of himself with the result that the bills were killed.

The same radical wing, again with complete disregard of the farmer's rights, sought to force through a series of "make-work" railroad bills which would have required the employment of additional railroad workers, regardless of need and regardless of what would have happened to freight rates. These bills, likewise, were killed.

It is to be hoped that labor, reviewing the 1937 legislature, will read the handwriting on the wall and heed the counsel of its more conservative leaders. If it fails to do so, it must reckon with "We, the people"—and the people include producers, consumers, taxpayers, employers, professional workers and millions of others whose rights are put as vital as the rights of labor.

WEBBS
PHOTO · PICTURE
FINISHING · FRAMING
66 So First St. San Jose

Columbia River Honors King Chinook



Bernice Warila, Queen of Columbia River Jubilee, surveys her Court.

MORE than a thousand salmon fishing boats joined in a colorful waterfront Jubilee celebration at Astoria, Oregon, headwaters of the River, on the opening day of the salmon season this year, celebrating 73 years of commercial fishing on the River.

A parade and race of the fishing fleet featured the morning ceremony at which all Astoria turned out to honor its greatest industry. At high noon, the Columbia River's

thousands of fishermen laid their vast gillnets—each net 1500 feet long and made of linen twine—continuing fishing through the day and the night.

Queen of the Columbia River's Salmon Jubilee was Bernice Warila, blonde, gray-eyed, of Finnish extraction, granddaughter of a pioneer river fisherman.

The opening day of the salmon-fishing season on the River this year netted a record catch of the highly-prized King Chinook.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

By DON MARTIN

CLASS NIGHT

According to plans outlined by President Tom Farley, the annual senior class night will be one of the most original and entertaining ever presented. The features of the evening will be the class prophecy dramatized. The entire class will participate in acting it out. Pictures taken at the sneak day will be shown on the screen. Wilbur Meeks, the school's newly discovered crooner, will sing a popular song and Geraldine Jurras will read a humorous poem. Musical numbers will include a trumpet solo by Wilbur Morton and a piano solo by Juanita Knowles. The dance orchestra, the Campbell Cavaliers, will play.

RECEPTION FRIDAY

Bids for the junior-senior reception were distributed Tuesday. The affair to be held on Friday, June 4, will be semi-formal. Music will be furnished by Gene Baird and his orchestra.

FUTURE FARMER ELECTION

Results of the election for officers in the local chapter of the Future Farmers of America were released by President Frank Lovoi. There will be a revote between Frank Andrews and Cliff Meyers for president, between Nick Pisano and Henry Frank for vice president, between Sanford Hedegard and Stanley Luce for reporter, and between Bruce Alvernaz and Eddie Carvello for treasurer. Peter Ricci was elected secretary and Harry Bellecitti was voted roll keeper. The re-election will be held Friday.

BOLOTO PARK TRIP

On Saturday, members of the Future Farmer club went on a field trip to Boloto Park. The day was spent in recreation and competition. Fourteen schools participated in the event. Certificates were awarded for the ten best projects and out of three entries, Campbell won three certificates. The projects of Sam Tusio, Paul Barbano and Ciro De Salvo won these honors for the Orchard City school. The group was accompanied by its advisor, C. E. York.

BOYS ATHLETIC CLUB

Vice president Tom Bohnett of the Boy's Athletic Club presented a musical program to the club at the Thursday meeting. The newly elected president, Frank Andrews played and sang several cowboy songs. Harmonica solos were given by Tom Leo, Ed Frietus, and Mike Segeley. Wilbur Morton played three trumpet solos.

TALKING PICTURES SHOWN
Talking pictures made up an

Identifying Animal Noises

A little practice in the art of listening will enable you to identify the various creatures of the woods without seeing them, writes Archibald Rutledge in Nature Magazine. The wild turkey has the tramp-tramp tread of a man interspersed with a sedulous raking of leaves as he pauses to scratch for food. A deer, despite his size, makes less noise than the turkey. His approach is usually heralded by a subdued stirring, the separate footfalls being hardly distinguishable. Squirrels can always be identified by their habit of frisking around in the leaves and then jumping. He will make a great scurrying and then give a leap.

Did Not Take Oath

There is no record of Clinton or Calhoun taking an oath of office in beginning their second term as Vice-President.

entertaining student body program Tuesday. The movies were shown through the courtesy of the Chevrolet Motor company. One reel explained the meaning of horseshoe and the evolution of the term. A second one, "On the air", showed a broadcast from the studio to the receiver. It featured Rubinoff and his violin. "Cinderella's Carriage" was a technique color cartoon. The final reel was Edgar Bergen in "The Other Fellow." It demonstrated the proper traffic signals.

The program was presented by President Frank Lovoi.

STUDENT BODY ELECTION

A re-election for the offices of president of the student body, secretary and secretary of the Girl's League was held Wednesday. Frank Ono won by 163 to 102 over Ione Gardner for president. Ono has held many responsible offices in the school and has participated on teams, in addition to being a very capable cheer leader. Luana Smeed was elected secretary of the student body. In a close race, Eva Borg defeated Mary Parker for secretary of the Girl's League by a margin of three votes.

ORIOLE

The Oriole, which staff members claim to be the greatest yet issued will be distributed on class night, Tuesday. All who wish to buy a copy are urged to purchase a ticket for it at once for there are only 300 Orioles published and there are 500 students at school.

FOOTBALL TEAM

Commenting on the football team for next fall, Coach Bert Chappell said that with the experience the boys received this season with the spring practice, Campbell's football team "will hold its own" against any other school in the league. In the talk before Thursdays meeting of the Boy's Athletic club, Chappell cited several examples of boys who knew nothing of the game when they started last year and are now among the school's best players.

A. I. CRAMER CALLS HERE

A. I. Cramer, former employee at the Ainsley cannery and now proprietor of a tourist camp in Santa Rosa was visiting friends in Campbell a few days this week.

For sale—B-Flat clarinet. See Ralph H. Hyde.

RELIABLE SHOE SHOP

A. TURTURICI

Now in His

NEW LOCATION

12 W. CAMPBELL AVE.

Saturday

Only

LADIES TOP LIFTS

10c

FRESH FRUITS and VEGETABLES

The Best That the Market Affords

RAY MATHIS

RED & WHITE STORE

Send \$1 for the next 5 Months of

THE ATLANTIC

MONTHLY

MAKE the most of your reading hours. Enjoy the wit, the wisdom, the companionship, the charm that have made the Atlantic, for seventy-five years, America's most quoted and most cherished magazine.

Send \$1.(mentioning this ad) to

The Atlantic Monthly, 8 Arlington St., Boston

Cole Slaw

Cole slaw is a transliteration of kohl salat, a German term that is salad. Cole is pronounced exactly like kohl; and slaw closely approximates salat. The American home of cole slaw is among the Pennsylvania Germans.

First Plows of Tree Branches

The first farm plows were made of crooked tree branches and worked by man power.

"Calisthenics" Greek

"Calisthenics" comes from a combination of Greek words meaning "beautiful" and "strength."

Position for good reliable local man who can work steady helping manager take care of our country business. Men make \$75 a month at first. Address Box 3916, care of this paper.

Name

Address

PIECE CARDS
AT SMITH'S

SOLVED!

Star Single-edge Blades solve the mystery of good shaves. Made since 1880 by the inventors of the original safety razor. Keen, long lasting, uniform.

STAR BLADES

FOR GEM AND EVER-READY RAZORS

FIELD'S STORE

THURS., FRI., & SAT. SPECIALS

Snowflake Sodas, 1-lb. pkg.	16c
Briardale Red Alaska Salmon, 1's tall	27c
Ivory Flakes, large	23c
Par Granulated Soap, lrg.	31c
PEN-JEL— 3-oz. pkg., 2 for	23c
Standard Oil Spray, pt. 31c; qt.	55c
Sunmaid Raisins, 2 for	19c
Bisquick, 40-oz. pkg.	28c
Morning Brand Milk, 3 talls	20c
Woodbury's Soap, 3 for	25c
Westlake Salad Dressing, 16-oz.	22c
Westlake Bartlett Pears, No. 2 1/2's	17c
Briardale Apple Sauce, No. 2's, 2 for	25c
Briardale Kitchen Towels, 2 for	19c

FIELD'S STORE

PHONE 127 SERVICE and DEPENDABILITY

SOMEBODY HAD TO INVENT A SAFER TIRE



GOODRICH DID IT—AND WE HAVE IT

CARS have been made safer; highways improved—still thousands are killed or injured every year in blow-out accidents! Realizing that the terrific heat generated inside all tires at high speeds was the great unseen cause of blow-outs, Goodrich engineers set to work to develop a safer tire—a tire that would give real blow-out protection.

Their answer was the Goodrich Silvertown with the Life-Saver Golden Ply. The Golden

Ply is a layer of special rubber and full-floating cords, scientifically treated to resist this terrific blowout-causing heat. And think of it! The Goodrich Safety Silvertown is the only tire in the world with this Life-Saver Golden Ply. Play safe. Come in and let one of our experts show you how this amazing device protects you against dangerous high-speed blow-outs. And remember, Silvertowns cost even less than other super-quality tires.



Goodrich SAFETY Silvertown

With Life-Saver Golden Ply Blow-Out Protection

JONES SERVICE STATION

OPPOSITE SCHOOLS

PHONE CAMPBELL 111

what Irvin S. Cobb thinks about:

Poor Lo's Revival.

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.—Despite the blessings of civilization which we have bestowed upon them, including diseases, whisky, soda pop, and \$2 overalls, the American Indians are increasing.

This should give our red brothers cause for worry. Suppose they got so numerous that we gave this country back to them?

Already we are indebted to these original inhabitants for quinine, cocaine, cotton, chocolate, tobacco, corn, beans, squashes, pumpkins, grapefruit, huckleberries and hundreds of other remedial drugs or foodstuffs. Moreover, an eminent authority says the curative methods of the old medicine man had values which in many respects excelled that the white man has produced and suggests our scientists might well adopt certain aspects of the aborigine's plan.

What if we did that very thing and then, by the way of exchange, invited the tribesmen to take over such trifling problems as an unbalanced budget, our European debts, sit-down strikes and the younger generation?

Cleaning Up the Stage.

HAVING lost their licenses, fourteen burlesque houses in New York won't ever get them back if the officials keep their word about it.

With this example to go by, authorities might next try the idea of cleaning up the legitimate stage there—the spawning place and breeding ground of shows in which filthy lines and filthier scenes are freely offered to pop-eyed audiences recruited from what we call our best families. Poisoning the moral atmosphere of the theater appears to be the favorite sport of a new school of dramatists who, when they were little boys, had their mouths washed out with soap for using dirty words, yet never got over the habit.

The Fate of Beauty Queens.

JUST as the weather gets warm so the contestants won't catch anything worse than sunburn, that outbreak of annual monotony known as the beauty contest will stir the populace to heights of the utmost indifference. There will be no dress rehearsals beforehand. With beauty contests, it's the other way around.

And then when Miss Cherokee Stripp or Miss Clear View has been hailed as America's prize package of loveliness, she will, if she runs true to form, put her clothes back on and catch the next train for California with the intention of starring in the movies.

On arrival, she will be pained to note that none of the studio heads is waiting at the station to sign her up; also that practically all the starring jobs are being held by young ladies who, in addition to good looks, have that desirable little thing called personality. And next fall she'll be dealing 'em off the arm in a Hollywood hashery.

International Slickers.

RUMORS persist that the United States, Great Britain and France are preparing for eventual agreements on monetary stabilization, tariff and trade adjustments, price-fixing of essential commodities—and, believe it or not, brethren and sistren—a settlement of the defaulted foreign debts owed to us.

Maybe it's significant—or, if you want to be broadminded and charitable about it, merely a coincidence—that every dispatch from European sources on this matter lists the debts last. And, verily I say unto you, that's exactly when and where they will come—last.

I seem to see the big three gathered at the council table for the final session and La Belle France moving that, everything else having been arranged to the satisfaction of the majority present and the hour being late, the detail of those debts be put over to some future date. John Bull seconds the motion. Motion carried by a vote of 2 to 1. Uncle Sam being feebly recorded in the negative.

A Sense of Humor.

DAMON RUNYON, who being wise, should know better, reopens the issue of whether many people have a sense of humor. This provokes somebody to inquire what is humor, anyhow?

I stand by this definition: Humor is tragedy standing on its head with its pants torn.

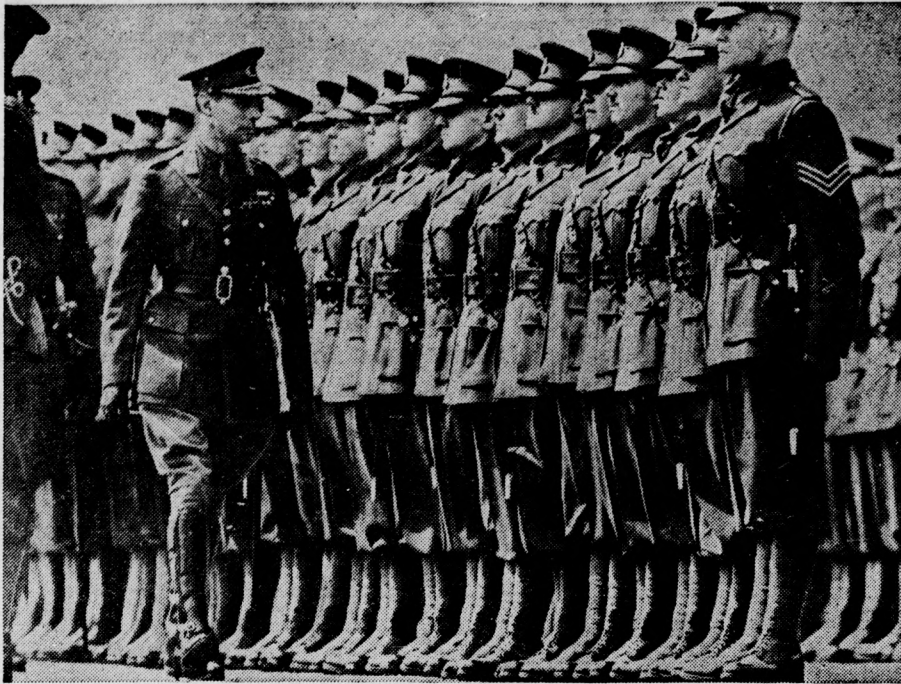
Lots of folks think a sense of humor is predicated on the ability to laugh at other folks, which is wrong. A real sense of humor is based on our ability to laugh at ourselves. You have to say, not as Puck did, "What fools these mortals be," but, "What fools we mortals be."

That's why few women have a true sense of humor. Usually a woman, even a witty woman, takes herself so seriously, she can never regard herself unseriously.

IRVIN S. COBB

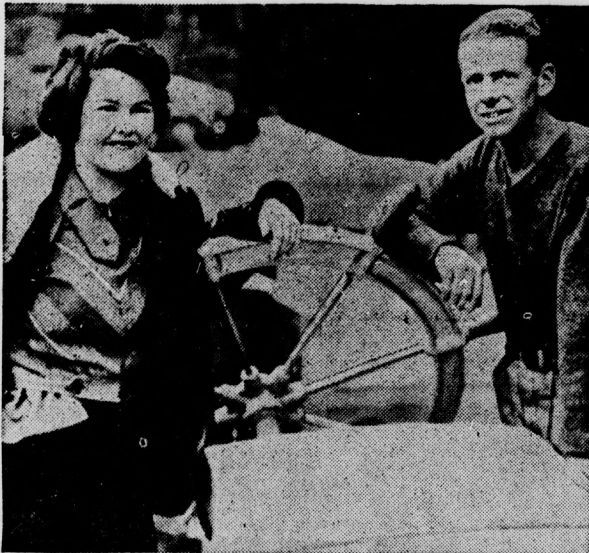
©—WNU Service.

King George VI Reviews His Guard of Honor



King George VI is shown inspecting the troops forming his guard of honor during ceremonies at the Royal Military college at Sandhurst, England, when the memorial chapel was dedicated recently. Queen Elizabeth accompanied the king on his visit to Sandhurst.

Plan 18,000-Mile Yacht Voyage



Capt. Bailey Sawyer and Mrs. Sawyer shown fitting out their 89-foot two-masted schooner, Henrietta, for an 18,000-mile voyage to Melbourne, Australia. Mrs. Sawyer, who learned navigation on a previous trip, will serve as navigation officer.

YOUNG COLLEGE HEAD



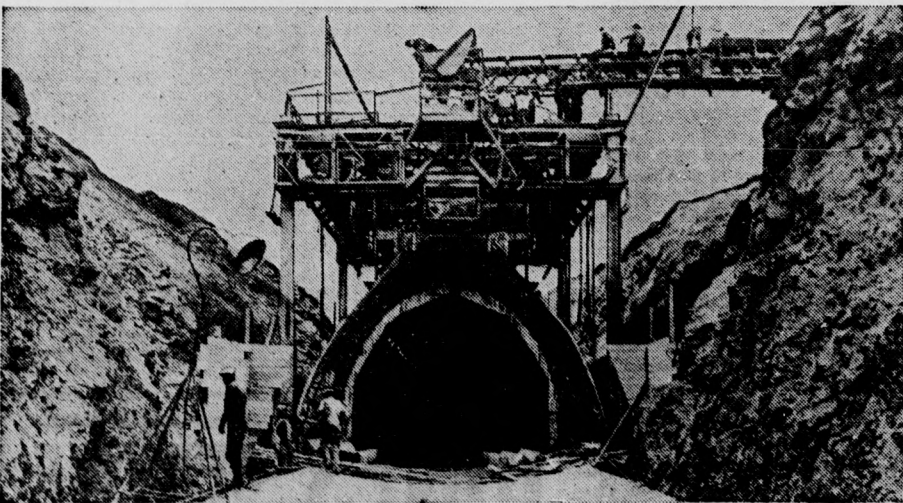
Dr. Paul Swain Havens, Princeton graduate, Rhodes scholar, professor and author who was inaugurated as president of Wilson college at Chambersburg, Pa., recently. He is only thirty-three.

Golf Champions of the Big Ten



Here are Northwestern university's champion golfers, who won the Big Ten conference title played at the Kildeer course near Chicago. Left to right: James Marek, Bill Kostecky, Coach Ted Payeur, Sid Richardson, individual champ, and Frank Perlich.

Gigantic Aqueduct Approaches Completion



The 392-mile aqueduct which will bring water to Los Angeles and surrounding communities from Parker dam on the Colorado river was recently reported 62 per cent complete. This view shows a construction scene on one of the concrete covered tunnels. These sections are built in deep trenches carved out of the mountain sides or desert floor they traverse.

FARM TOPICS

GRASS FLAVOR IN MILK UNNECESSARY

Keep Cows From Greens Few Hours Is Advised.

By Dr. O. F. Garrett, Instructor in Dairy Manufacture, New Jersey College of Agriculture.—WNU Service.

Nothing puts that desirable "June" flavor in milk quite so successfully as tender green grass, but in order to avoid the undesirable odor and flavor which nearly always occurs when cows are first turned on pasture, it is necessary to observe caution in the pasturing practice.

Research workers at the California and Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment stations have shown that if cows are kept away from roughages, especially green roughages, at least five hours before milking very little of the "feedy" flavor will be evident in the milk. This same procedure can be applied to pasturing practices. The cows can be turned on pasture immediately after the morning milking but they should be removed to a dry lot or barn at least five hours before the next milking.

If this practice is followed for the first two or three weeks in the spring, there will be very little of the undesirable grass odor and flavor in the milk. This practice will even eliminate most of the wild garlic or onion flavor if these plants are found in the pasture. At the same time the cows will have enough time to consume the necessary quantity of grass to supply their needs.

To get the very finest flavor in milk during the pasture season, it is suggested that this procedure be followed throughout the entire time.

Portable Brooder House Favored by Specialist

A round-roof portable brooder house, lighter in weight and easier to move than the ordinary shed-roof type may well be one of the factors in the success of the farm poultry enterprise in 1937, according to Cora E. Cooke, extension poultry specialist, University Farm, St. Paul.

Besides being more portable, the house is easier to heat, because of the smaller amount of head space. Another advantage is the window arrangement, for on all four sides there are two windows of barn-sash size. The windows distribute light over the floor evenly, preventing crowding and the development of too much heat from the sun in one place. The window arrangement also provides ventilation to fit all weather conditions. In hot weather windows on the four sides may be opened to allow for excellent cross ventilation.

A double floor, which protects the young poultry from cold, is 12 by 14 feet—large enough to accommodate 400 baby chicks or 250 young turkeys. The matrix, or form, for the round roof is easily made by fitting 1-inch material together.

Sloping roosts are constructed along the sides. A 500-chick brooder stove may be used in the house. Feeding porches, 12 by 14 feet, may be attached to the house. For chicks, 1-inch mesh wire should be used; for turkeys, 1 by 2-inch mesh.

Floors for Horse Stalls

A clay floor is better than any other kind for the good of the horses but it is difficult to keep this type of floor clean. The horse will also dig holes in the clay floor, making it impossible to keep it level. The next best type of flooring for horse stalls would be oak planks. Floors made of oak wear about as well as those made of any other kind of material and are comparatively economical, advises A. L. Harvey, division of animal husbandry, University Farm, St. Paul.

Keep Brood Sows Gaining

Brood sows should be kept gaining at the rate of about one pound per day up to farrowing time. Difficulty in farrowing, pig eating and poor milk flow are often traceable to inadequate rations, states a writer in Wallace's Farmer. A good ration includes about a pound of oats per sow daily, a small amount of protein supplement such as tankage or soy bean meal, free access to legume hay and enough corn to put on the desired gain.

Farm Notes

A farm of 97,000 acres is advertised for sale at Johannesburg, South Africa.

A horse at hard work normally consumes about 1½ pounds of grain daily per 100 pounds live weight.

Insulation is desirable in the poultry house regardless of the source of heat, whether that heat comes from a mechanical heating system or is generated by the birds themselves.

Among spring-seeded pastures, oats give the greatest pasturage in the shortest time and at the least cost. Seeded early, they give satisfactory pasturage in four to six weeks.

Frocks Made Gay With Stitch Flowers

Fashion decrees that flowers bloom on our dresses in embroidery this Spring and Summer. Give this smart touch to that new frock—surprise yourself and all your friends too by what it will do to renew that plain dress from last year. So easily done in single



Pattern 5801.

and running stitch, you'll find it fun to embroider these large and small nosegays. Choose all the gay colors you wish, in wool, silk floss or chenille and know you're in style. In pattern 5801 you will find a transfer pattern of one and one reverse motif 7¼ by 8¼ inches; one and one reverse motif 5½ by 6 inches and six motifs 3¼ by 3¼ inches; color suggestions; illustrations of all stitches used.

To obtain this pattern send 15 cents in stamps or coins (coins preferred) to The Sewing Circle Household Arts Dept., 259 W. Fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Write pattern number, your name and address plainly.

Household Questions

Season Lightly—Be careful when doubling a recipe not to double the seasoning. Use it sparingly at first, then add more if needed.

Eggs in Potatoes—Bake potatoes. Cut off tops, scoop out centers and season with butter, salt and a little pepper, mashing thoroughly. Half fill shells with potato mixture and drop a raw egg, salt, pepper, a little grated cheese and one teaspoon butter in each. Put back in hot oven for four minutes to set egg.

Eliminating Food Odors—A small quantity of charcoal in a container on the top shelf will help eliminate food odors from the refrigerator.

Keeps Cauliflower White—A tablespoon of sugar in the water in which cauliflower is cooked will keep it white.

To Keep Frosting From Running—A half teaspoonful of baking soda added to boiling frosting will keep it from running.

WNU Service.

"Black Leaf 40"

KILLS INSECTS
ON FLOWERS • FRUITS
VEGETABLES & SHRUBS

Demand original sealed bottles, from your dealer

The Best Serves
Choose that which is best and custom will make it most agreeable.—Scott.

Constipated 30 Years

"For thirty years I had stubborn constipation. Sometimes I did not go for four or five days. I also had awful gas bloating, headaches and pains in the back. Adierika helped right away. Now I eat sausage, bananas, pie, anything I want and never feel better. I sleep soundly all night and enjoy life."

—Mrs. Mabel Schott.
If you are suffering from constipation, sleeplessness, sour stomach, and gas bloating, there is quick relief for you in Adierika. Many report action in thirty minutes after taking just one dose. Adierika gives complete action, cleaning your bowel tract where ordinary laxatives do not even reach.

Dr. H. L. Shoush, New York, reports: "In addition to intestinal cleansing, Adierika checks the growth of intestinal bacteria and colon bacilli."

Give your bowels a real cleansing with Adierika and see how good you feel. Just one spoonful relieves GAS and stubborn constipation. At all Leading Drugstores.

WNU-12

22-37

BARGAINS

Yes! You find them announced in the columns of this paper by merchants of our community who do not feel they must keep the quality of their merchandise or their prices under cover. It is safe to buy of the merchant who ADVERTISES.

UNCOMMON AMERICANS

By Elmo Scott Watson
Western Newspaper Union

Earliest Rebel

IN FRONT of the statehouse in Boston stands the statue of a woman, with a Bible in her hand and a child snuggled against her. The inscription on the monument tells you that this woman was a "Courageous Exponent of Civil Liberty and Religious Tolerance." But 300 years ago Massachusetts wasn't calling her by any such complimentary names. In the year 1637 she was "that proud dame, that Athaliah," a "notorious Imposter," a "dangerous Instrument of the Devil raised up by Satan" and a "Breeder of Heresies." For she was Anne Hutchinson, the earliest rebel in this country.

She became a leader of a group of people who fell under the displeasure of the stern Puritans of Massachusetts Bay colony. Because these people held meetings in her house to discuss and criticize the sermons of the Puritan ministers, they finally placed her on trial for heresy, a trial that has been compared to that of Joan of Arc at Rouen.

Under their questioning, she proved herself more than a match for her prosecutors. But just at the moment when it seemed that she had defeated her accusers, she burst forth into a long speech describing God's revelations to her. Thus she convicted herself and her penalty was banishment from the colony.

But Anne Hutchinson was more than the first defender of religious freedom in America. She was our earliest feminist. The meetings held in her house, although primarily for religious discussion, were the forerunners of thousands of meetings since her day, wherever women gather together to improve themselves or the rest of the world. So her house became the "birthplace of the women's clubs of America."

After her banishment from Massachusetts Bay colony she went to that haven of religious freedom, the colony of Rhode Island, founded by Roger Williams. There she lived until 1642 when, left a widow, she took her brood of children (she had borne 14) to the Dutch colony of New York where later she and all of her children were killed. But she had not lived in vain for "civil liberty and religious toleration, the principles for which she suffered exile and death are written into the Constitution of the United States."

The Nation's Jester

HE WAS baptized as Charles Farrar Browne but the whole nation once loved him and laughed with him under the name of Artemus Ward. Born in Maine in 1834, Browne served an apprenticeship in a print shop and then became a journeyman printer. Finally he wandered to Cleveland, Ohio, where he became a local reporter for the Cleveland Plain Dealer and invented the character of "Artemus Ward," supposed to be a traveling showman, writing to the paper to give information and to ask for it. Readers of that paper roared over "Artemus Ward's" bad spelling and humorous descriptions of his adventures and it was not long until Browne got a call from New York to become editor of Vanity Fair, a comic paper.

But this editorship did not last long for the wandering foot of the former journeyman printer soon began to assert itself. He published "Artemus Ward, His Book" which had a phenomenal sale. Then he took to the lecture platform and "Artemus Ward," until now a fictitious character, became a living reality to thousands of readers of his book in all parts of the United States.

One of Ward's devoted readers was President Lincoln and his book played a role in an historic scene at the White House during the Civil war. In September, 1862, Lincoln called a meeting of his cabinet members whom he astonished by reading excerpts from Ward's book. When they failed to join in his laughter, Lincoln threw down the book and said "Gentlemen, why don't you laugh? With the fearful strain that is upon me night and day, if I didn't laugh, I should die and you need the medicine as much as I do."

He then told them the real purpose of the meeting which was to read to them a paper he had prepared and which he proposed to issue when the time was ripe. That paper was the Emancipation Proclamation. When he had finished reading it, Secretary Stanton exclaimed "Mr. President, if reading chapters of Artemus Ward is a prelude to such a deed as this, the book should be filed among the archives of the nation, and the author canonized."

The author was never canonized but before he died in 1887, Artemus Ward had not only become America's favorite jester but he had won fame as a humorist in England such as no other American before him had ever known.

GAMBLING ODDS ARE AGAINST YOU

You Get the Short End When You Woo Lady Luck, Whether You Play Poker, Bridge, Roulette, Dice or Horses.

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

"HEADS or tails, what'll you take?" There can't be a man or woman in America who hasn't been asked that question at least once. And there are mighty few who will refuse to choose one or the other, in an attempt to decide whether to go to the movies or the dance, or to determine who gets the extra pork chop.

It's probably the simplest manifestation of the inclination to gamble that seems to be born in most of us. The toss of a coin looks fair enough, but even on a "fifty-fifty" break such as that you can't be sure that in a given number of tosses, say 100, half the tosses will be "heads" and half "tails."

In all games of chance the probability of winning is against the player, even if he can be sure the game is "on the level." Yet man has gambled from time immemorial. It makes little difference whether his purpose was to relieve the monotony of everyday existence or to get something for nothing; he has always been willing to take a chance.

Gambling was popular, even famous, in ancient Babylonia, China and India many centuries before the birth of Christ. History tells us many tales of games of chance among the Greeks and Romans. Germans gambled in the first century of the Christian era.

Monte Carlo "Wide Open."

Hundreds of years ago gambling was recognized as a menace to society. In England the first law against it was enacted in 1661. In 1698 lotteries were made illegal; gambling was further curtailed by acts of Parliament in 1845, 1853 and 1906. In 1838 France suppressed gaming tables, and in 1872 Germany closed gambling resorts, even the world-famed ones at Baden-Baden and Hamburg. Belgium clamped down on gambling in 1902, and today the only spot in Europe where the resorts "run wide open" is at Monte Carlo, in the tiny principality of Monaco.

Roulette wheels, gaming houses, faro, "policy" rackets, bookmaking, lotteries and wheels of fortune are pretty generally forbidden in civilized countries today. The laws of the different countries vary, however, as do even the laws among the states of the United States.

Inside or outside the law, gambling flourishes in every section of the country. Thousands upon thousands daily visit the race tracks. Throngs invest in tickets on the Irish Sweepstakes. Crap games are going on in big city alleys and in the back rooms of stores. Apartment kitchens have their Saturday night poker parties. Ladies gamble at bridge in the afternoon.

Outside the Law.

It is impossible to say exactly or even approximately, how big the gambling industry is in the United States, for most of it is conducted outside the law, just as saloons were conducted during the prohibition era. But a few representative figures are at hand to show that the total must be an enormous one.

In the twenty-two states where

Nevada; slot machines, no matter whether they operate on pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters or half-dollars, are licensed for \$30 a quarter. Last year Reno gambling houses paid taxes of \$94,245.12. Of this the city received \$38,424.08, the state and county \$52,232.76, and the municipality of Sparks, three miles distant, \$3,588.30.

Gamblers fall into three main types. There is, first of all, the



A Reno Gambling House Going Full Swing.

superstitious gambler. He believes implicitly that luck is a sort of supernatural power, a god that can decide his fate. He wools luck by talking to his dice, or by carrying a rabbit's foot in his pocket. He seldom thinks about the mathematical possibilities of winning or losing; if he wins, Lady Luck is with him; if he loses, he is suffering a "jinx."

Another type is the seeker after thrills. Usually this is a person of some means. It is largely this type which frequents the fashionable gambling houses of Palm Beach, or those in the large cities where the turnover may be half a million dollars a week for a single "club."

Crap Not Fair.

The third classification embraces the professionals. They make their living at gambling, and they know the ropes. Usually they are figures on the fringe of the underworld, and not infrequently they become mixed up in scrapes which have only a minor relation to their gambling activities. The professional, more likely than not, is fully capable of cheating with marked cards, loaded dice and other implements beyond the pale, and will do so if he thinks

the first throw. But if "seven-eleven" is missed, repetition of the first throw is unlikely, and the seven is now working against the player and the net effect is against him.

Even chess, generally accepted as the most intellectual of all games, depends upon chance, says Prof. Von Neumann. He points out that "white," which has the first move, can always win, although if "black" is wise to the theory, he can play defensively and tie "white."

In poker the chances are one in 300,000 to obtain any certain combination of five cards. Chance is also introduced in this type of game by the action of the opponent, and intellectual reasoning is sometimes needed. There is little chance of improving the original hand in poker, so the most logical places for the exercise of skill are in making

the discards, and in deciding whether or not opponents are "bluffing" in their bets.

Poker and Bridge Chances.
Here are some of the most sought-after hands in poker, and the possibilities of their being obtained.

One pair	1-1
Two pairs	1-21
Three of a kind	1-47
Flush	1-509
Full house	1-694
Four of a kind	1-4,165
Straight flush	1-72,193
Royal flush	1-649,739

In a game of bridge there are 635,013,559,600 possible combinations of hands. You have four chances out of that many of getting a "perfect" hand—thirteen of one suit. Here are the chances on some other distributions:

12-1	2,028 hands
11-2	73,008 hands
11-1-1	158,184 hands

After your cards have been obtained there is still the element of chance that those your partner holds will not "go well" with them. In gambling houses it is healthy to remember that the odds are always in favor of the house. If it were not they could not afford to stay in business very long. As it is, they make a profit and pay enormous taxes or, if they are operating illegally, they are forced to "kick in" handsomely to the "syndicate" or gang which usually operates them as units in a chain, or to politicians and police for "protection."

Roulette furnishes a good example of the manner in which the bank always enjoys an advantage over the player. Suppose a wager is made on any part of the board, except on a given number, and the zero appears. The player is required to give up half his stake or let the wager stand for the next play. The zero pays everything for the house at Monte Carlo, if all the wheels are in operation.

4,000,000 Sweepstakes Tickets.

Authorities consider lotteries or sweepstakes, if they are conducted honestly, as the fairest of all forms of gambling. The losing player need part with no more than the original sum he invested. But the chances of winning are mighty slim, because there are usually millions of tickets sold in the big lotteries.

In the Irish Sweepstakes, for instance, more than 4,000,000 tickets are usually sold. For each ticket held, the purchaser has one chance in 133,333 to win one of the grand prizes—\$150,000, \$75,000, or \$50,000; one chance in 6,667 to win a secondary prize of \$3,500, and one chance in 4,000 to win a small prize of \$500.

The most vicious of all gambling rackets is the "numbers" game which flourishes in many of the big cities, despite the honest efforts of the law to stamp it out. In some of these games the chance of winning is as small as one in 1 billion. Slot machines may actually be set so that the house takes in 80 per cent of all the money played, and they frequently are. Few slot machines pay the house as little as 60 per cent.

In addition, the games in gambling houses are not always honest, as has been proved in raid after raid. It's well to keep in mind that the gambler's rule since gambling was invented has been: "Never give a sucker an even break."

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Dressed for the Occasion



"HI THERE, Mrs. Astorbilt, where are you going in that lovely summer gown?"

"Not very far, Miss Junior Deb, just down to the store to buy material for a play suit like yours."

"Well, Ma-mah, if you must copy my style, you couldn't find a better model because these shorts really fit, and the whole thing is a tailored job."

A Stylist Speaks.

"May I as Susie Sew-Your-Own interrupt you two with the latest word from my class in dress design? You, Sis, are a pre-vee of Miss America in proper sports wear while Ma-mah is modern to the minute with her raised waistline and fulled bodice. I, in this morning frock, have what the book calls classic simplicity. Be that as it may, I couldn't get along without it, because it's so cool and comfortable."

Everybody's Happy.

"Thanks for the approval, Susie. Your clever dress would be a bright spot in anybody's kitchen, and now that you've got the swing of this sewing business there will be no stopping you. But even so, I must admit I'm a proud mother. You can go just as far as you like with this new hobby."

"Gee, Ma-mah, isn't it swell to be on such friendly terms with Fashion? I think good old Sew-Your-Own deserves most of the credit for arranging the introduc-

tion. Spring means so much more when one's clothes look the part."

The Patterns.

Pattern 1272 comes in sizes 14 to 20 (32 to 42 bust). Size 16 requires 5 1/2 yards of 39 inch material.

Pattern 1272 is designed for sizes 14 to 20 (32 to 42 bust). Size 16 requires 4 3/4 yards of 39 inch material. 2 1/2 yards of ribbon are required for the tie belt.

Pattern 1304 is for sizes 34 to 46. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 35 inch material plus 1/2 yard contrasting.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., 149 New Montgomery Ave., San Francisco, Calif. Patterns 15 cents (in coins) each.

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FREE Folder—Illustrating and telling all about this wonderful iron. Send postcard. THE COLEMAN LAMP AND STOVE CO. Dept. WU318, Wichita, Kans.; Chicago, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Los Angeles, Calif.

Imitation Do not do what is already done.—Terence.



CHEW LONG BILL NAVY TOBACCO

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By Fred Neher



"Mom said to run up and see how old Mrs. Krutz was, and she said it was none of Mom's business how old she is!"

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MASONIC NOTICE
 Valley Lodge No. 362, F. & M. M., Campbell, Calif.
 Stated Meetings held on the first Monday of each month.
 M. Lloyd Morgan, W. M.
 T. A. Robinson, Secretary

Independent Order of Odd Fellows
 Morning Light Lodge No. 42 meets every Thursday evening in I.O.O.F. Hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend the lodge meetings.
 Walter I. Merrill, N. G.
 W. G. Smiley, Secretary

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LEGAL NOTICES

SCHOOL BOND ELECTION NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to the qualified electors of CAMPBELL UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT of the County of Santa Clara, State of California, that in accordance with law an election will be held in said high school district at the polling places hereinafter designated, on the 4th day of June, 1937, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and seven o'clock p. m., during which period and between which hours the polls will remain open, at which election there will be submitted the question of issuing and selling bonds of said district in the amount of One Hundred and Thirty-five Thousand Dollars (\$135,000.00), for the purpose of raising money for the following purposes:

1. The building or purchasing of school buildings;
2. The making of alterations or additions to the school building or buildings other than such as may be necessary for current maintenance, operation, or repairs;
3. The supplying of school buildings with furniture or necessary apparatus of a permanent nature;
4. The permanent improvement of the school grounds;

All of the foregoing purposes enumerated herein are hereby united and shall be voted upon as one single proposition.

The said bonds hereunder to be issued and sold, shall be of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, and shall bear interest at a rate of not more than five per cent per annum, payable annually for the first year the bonds have to run and semi-annually thereafter, and said bonds shall be numbered from 1 to 135 consecutively, payable as follows:

- Bonds Numbered 1 to 5 inclusive to run 1 year;
- Bonds Numbered 6 to 10 inclusive to run 2 years;
- Bonds Numbered 11 to 15 inclusive to run 3 years;
- Bonds Numbered 16 to 20 inclusive to run 4 years;
- Bonds Numbered 21 to 25 inclusive to run 5 years;
- Bonds Numbered 26 to 31 inclusive to run 6 years;
- Bonds Numbered 32 to 37 inclusive to run 7 years;
- Bonds Numbered 38 to 43 inclusive to run 8 years;
- Bonds Numbered 44 to 49 inclusive to run 9 years;
- Bonds Numbered 50 to 55 inclusive to run 10 years;
- Bonds Numbered 56 to 63 inclusive to run 11 years;
- Bonds Numbered 64 to 71 inclusive to run 12 years;
- Bonds Numbered 72 to 79 inclusive to run 13 years;
- Bonds Numbered 80 to 87 inclusive to run 14 years;
- Bonds Numbered 88 to 95 inclusive to run 15 years;
- Bonds Numbered 96 to 103 inclusive to run 16 years;
- Bonds Numbered 104 to 111 inclusive to run 17 years;
- Bonds Numbered 112 to 119 inclusive to run 18 years;

YOU KNOW ME, AL



They're All Soft After This One



By RING LARDNER



clusive to run 18 years;
 Bonds Numbered 120 to 127 inclusive to run 19 years;
 Bonds Numbered 128 to 135 inclusive to run 20 years.

That the election precincts in said Campbell Union High School District for said election, and the numbers and boundaries thereof, and the places within such election precincts at which the polls will be opened and the voting will be had, the judges and inspectors to conduct said election, have been and are hereby respectively selected, established, numbered, defined, named and appointed as follows:

High School Bond Election Precinct Number 1
 All that territory lying within that portion of the Campbell Union High School District which is likewise within the boundaries of the Campbell Union School District.
 Polling Place: Campbell Union High School District Building.
 Election Officers: J. W. Knowles, Inspector; Mary E. Grim and Mina Williams, Judges.

High School Bond Election Precinct Number 2
 All that territory lying within that portion of the Campbell Union High School District which is likewise within the boundaries of the Cambrian School District.
 Polling Place: Cambrian School District Building.
 Election Officers: Virginia Young, Inspector; Fanny Norin and Ellen Knopf, Judges.

High School Bond Election Precinct Number 3
 All that territory lying within that portion of the Campbell Union High School District which is likewise within the boundaries of the Union School District.
 Polling Place: Union School District Building.
 Election Officers: Marion Howes, Inspector; Cora Todd and Augusta Tonkin, Judges.

High School Bond Election Precinct Number 4
 All that territory lying within that portion of the Campbell Union High School District which is likewise within the boundaries of the Moreland School District.
 Polling Place: Moreland School District Building.
 Election Officers: Matilda Weisendorfer, Inspector; Irene Hansen and Genevieve Van Arsdale, Judges.

Said election will be held in conformity with the provisions of the law of the State of California governing such election.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands this 10th day of May, 1937.

M. C. Venum
 Jessie A. Shelley
 Jos. A. Conner
 F. R. Anderson
 G. W. Burrow

NOTICE OF ELECTION FOR HIGH SCHOOL TRUSTEES

Notice is hereby given to the Electors of Campbell Elementary School District of Santa Clara County, California, that the Annual Election for High School Trustees for Campbell Union High School District, will be held at the Campbell Union High Schoolhouse in said District on the first Friday in June, viz, June 4, 1937.

It will be necessary to elect 2 trustees at large for three years. The polls will be open between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M.

The officers appointed to conduct the election are: Anna Bachman, Inspector; Lottie Sutter and Inez Trowbridge, Judges.

Dated May 3, 1937. Campbell Union High School District.

Signed: M. C. Venum
 President
 Jos. Connor
 Dr. Anderson
 Geo. Burrow
 Jessie A. Shelley
 Secretary
 (May 13, 20, 27, 1937)

SUBSCRIBE TO THE CAMPBELL PRESS

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA

NOTICE OF TIME OF HEARING ON PROBATE OF WILL AND AFFIDAVIT OF MAILING SAME

In the Matter of the Estate of ANTONIO FURTADO, sometimes known as ANTONIO FURTADO, and sometimes known as ANTONIO FORTADO, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the probate of the Will of Antonio Furtado, sometimes known as Antonio Furtado, and sometimes known as Antonio Fortado, deceased, and for the issuance to Mariana Furtado, of Letters Testamentary has been filed in this Court and that the 8th day of June, A. D. 1937, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court Room of the Department of the Presiding Judge of said Court, at the Court House, in the City of San Jose, has been set for the hearing of said petition, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same, and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated: May 18th, A. D. 1937.

FRANK W. HOGAN, Clerk

(SEAL) By T. R. BONETTI Deputy Clerk

BOHNETT HILL, COTTELL & BOCCARDO,
 1114 Bank of America Bldg.,
 San Jose, California,
 Attorneys for Petitioner.

Powdered Soaps

Powdered soaps or soap powders are ordinary laundry soaps dried and ground. Scouring soaps contain sand or granite dust, and scouring powders are mixtures of ground soap and sand or pumice.

DON'T NEGLECT A COLD

RUB soothing, warming Musterole well into your chest and throat. Musterole is NOT just a salve. It's a "counter-irritant" containing good old-fashioned cold remedies—oil of mustard, menthol, camphor and other valuable ingredients. That's why it gets such fine results—better than the old-fashioned mustard plaster. It penetrates, stimulates, warms and soothes, drawing out local congestion and pain. Used by millions for 25 years. Recommended by many doctors and nurses. All druggists. In three strengths: Regular Strength, Children's (mild), and Extra Strong. Tested and approved by Good Housekeeping Bureau, No. 4867.



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Mother—think of it! Nine-tenths of all the hospitals important in maternity work now give their babies a body-rub every day with Mennen Antiseptic Oil! Why? Because this treatment keeps the baby

safer from his worst enemy, GERMS...helps protect his skin against infection. Give your baby this greater safety. It's so important! Buy a bottle of Mennen Antiseptic Oil at your druggist's today.

MENNEEN Antiseptic OIL

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH NOTICES
 Edwin Bowling, Pastor

Church school at 9:45 a. m.
 Service of worship with sermon by the pastor at 11 a. m.
 Epworth League at 6:30 p. m.
 Evening Service at 7:30. The pastor is preaching a series of sermons on Messages from the Psalms.

Makes Honorary Society at State

John Marlais, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Marlais of South Second street, was initiated into Tau Delta Phi, men's honorary society of San Jose State college.

Membership in the society is based upon high scholastic attainment, with other requisites based upon leadership and service to the school. A graduate of Campbell high school, he was active in sports and student body affairs. Since entering San Jose State college, he has been active on the Spartan Daily. He is majoring in commerce.

Pelicans Fish in Flocks

One of the strangest things about pelicans is the way they fish. They always do this in large flocks. If on a bay, they form a wide half-circle and paddle toward shore, catching all the fish that happen to be in the circle. On narrow rivers and canals they divide into two bands. Each band forms a half-circle stretching across the river and the two flocks swim toward each other, scooping up fish with their huge bills in the same manner men do with nets.

Rebuilt the Capitol

Benjamin Henry Latrobe was the engineer and architect who rebuilt the Capitol after it was burned in 1814 and it was his son, John Hazen-hurst Latrobe, who invented the stove.

Weight of Sand

Frye's Civil Engineers' handbook gives the weight of a cubic yard of dry sand as 2,700 pounds and that of wet sand as 3,348 pounds.

RED & WHITE

has the
Biggest Values
 in town

BUY YOUR DODGE OR PLYMOUTH from Grattan Garage

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH NOTES
 J. H. Bennett, Pastor

Young People's Day will be held at the Congregational church next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

A special program will be presented by the different organizations of the church. The primary department up to the college groups will be represented. Quartets, short readings and other interesting items will be given as worship. All parents and adults are cordially invited.

Atlantic Coast Cooler

The Atlantic Coast is generally somewhat cooler than the Pacific Coast because of its greater rainfall and cloudiness.

Wall of the Stomach

The wall of the stomach is composed of four coats or membranes: The outermost is the serous coat, the next is the muscular coat, the next is the submucous coat, and the innermost is the mucous coat.

Constipated 30 Years

"For 30 years I had stubborn constipation, awful gas bloating, headaches and pains in the back. Aderka helped right away. Now, I eat sausage, bananas, pie, anything I want and never felt better."—Mrs. Mabel Schott. At all Leading Druggists.

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Use a Modern Automatic Gas WATER HEATER

OF COURSE it isn't the mere striking of matches that makes the old-fashioned tank type of water heater such a nuisance. It is because someone always has to light the heater. It is because someone always has to wait for the water to heat. Someone has always to remember to turn off the water heater.

With an Automatic Gas water heater all this is different. You turn on hot water at the faucet. You learn to take its service for granted, a part of the modern living you enjoy. The first month of service is always a revelation; you wonder how you ever put up with any other kind of hot water service in your home.

For only an Automatic keeps an abundant supply of water stored hot ready for service at the turn of a faucet. There is no starting or stopping for anyone to remember. It is quiet, dependable, absolutely carefree. And all this for less cost per gallon of hot water than you pay for your present unsatisfactory hot water service.

Judge this automatic service of hot water in your home for yourself; go and see the new Automatic Gas water heaters on display in the nearest P. G. and E. office or at your dealer's store.

Wake up and Live!

On Tap . . . Hot Water Service

SEE YOUR DEALER
P. G. and E.
 PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY
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I'M A NEW WOMAN THANKS TO PURSANG

Yes, Pursang contains, in properly balanced proportions, such proven elements as organic copper and iron. Quickly stimulates appetite and aids nature in building rich, red blood even in cases of simple anemia. When this happens, energy and strength usually return. You feel like new. Get Pursang from your druggist.

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